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Japan

Government Can Do 'Little' To Pressure Libya

OW2911121091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT
29 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—The United States has called on Japan to support its position regarding the alleged complicity of Libya in the 1988 bombing of a Pan American jumbo jet, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday.

But the sources said there is little further Japan can do in the way of sanctions against Libya, as its economic leverage over that country is extremely limited.

The sources said the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo has been in close touch with the Foreign Ministry on the matter.

They said the embassy has provided detailed information to support its claims that two Libyan intelligence agents were responsible for the December 1988 bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Scotland, which resulted in the deaths of 270 people, including one Japanese national.

The U.S. and Britain have demanded Libya surrender the two indicted agents and pay compensation to the victims' families, but Libya has refused. France, meanwhile, is seeking four Libyans in connection with the 1989 bombing of a French jetliner.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan still maintains the stance it took in 1986 after the U.S. alleged Libyan involvement in the terrorist incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports at the end of 1985.

"We have made a strong request that our industries not impair the measures taken by the Americans or diminish their effect," said one official. "Beyond, that we will have to see how it goes."

In January 1986, after a series of terrorist attacks on U.S. targets, the U.S. imposed trade sanctions and froze Libya's assets.

International sanctions likely to be called for by the U.S. Britain, and France are reported to include cutting air links and suspending oil imports, but Japan has no direct air links with Tripoli and does not import Libyan oil.

Officials had no comment on the prospect of freezing Libyan assets in Japan.

Japan's exports to Libya in 1990 totaled some 137 million dollars, while its imports, mostly food products, totaled a mere 1 million dollars.

Officials would not comment on what Japan's position would be if the U.S. undertakes a retaliatory military strike against Libya, saying merely, "We have to carefully watch the judicial procedures that have just started in U.S. and British courts."

U.S. planes bombed Tripoli in April 1986 after Libya was blamed for a bomb that exploded at a Berlin discotheque popular with U.S. troops.

At that time, Japan did not protest, saying merely that it was watching the situation and hoping it would not escalate.

Sakhalin Governor Considers Reversion of Habomai

OW2711143091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT
27 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO—Russia's staunchest opponent to returning a group of disputed islands off the coast of Hokkaido to Japan softened a bit Wednesday, saying he would consider the reversion of the smallest group of islets.

Sakhalin Gov. [Governor] Valentin Fyodorov told Japanese legislators he had a number of ideas for resolving the territorial dispute and indicated that the return of the Habomai group, nearest to Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, might be possible. Fyodorov is visiting Tokyo this week.

Fyodorov, who has firmly opposed Moscow's efforts to reach an accommodation with Tokyo over the islands, met members of the Japanese parliamentarians league for Sakhalin amity.

The Sakhalin administration holds jurisdiction over the Kuril Archipelago, including the disputed islands of Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomai.

Tokyo has maintained that the islands, known as the Northern Territories in Japan, are Japanese land and has demanded their return since they were taken over by the Soviet Army at the close of World War II.

The unpopulated Habomai group lies within sight of the Eastern tip of Hokkaido and covers a mere 102 square kilometers of territory.

Fyodorov called it a contradiction that the Japanese Government does not resolve the islands dispute nor make "positive progress" in this area while still advancing enterprises to develop oil and natural gas in Sakhalin Bay.

He urged that he and the lawmakers work together to resolve the contradictions, saying, "I have to show results to the people."

Forecasting a harsh winter for the Russian Far Eastern outpost, Fyodorov asked for Japanese assistance in food, medical supplies, agricultural goods, and machinery to process agricultural products.

India Seeks Support in APEC Membership Bid*OW2711152091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT
27 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 27 KYODO—India wants to join the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and has asked the 12 original APEC members to support its bid, Indian Ambassador Arjun Asrani said Wednesday.

Asrani made the remarks to reporters at the conclusion of the 20th joint meeting of the India-Japan Study Committee, which met for two days at the Foreign Ministry.

Foreign Ministry officials confirmed they received a request from New Delhi for support for some form of Indian association with the 15-member APEC.

They said, however, Japan is not taking a position on the issue for the time being.

Instead, the government is referring the issue of new members in APEC to a group of senior officials from member entities. The group was formed earlier this month at the third APEC ministerial meeting in Seoul.

The group is to submit the results of its study at the fourth APEC ministerial meeting in Bangkok next year.

Asrani said India's committee told the Japanese representatives that India wants "to greatly accelerate commercial and economic exchanges with the countries of East Asia and Southeast Asia."

"As a mark of our continuing desire to further integrate our economy with the countries of Asia, we have already conveyed to all the members of APEC our desire to be associated with APEC in any form," Asrani said.

Former Japanese Ambassador to India Eiji Noda, chairman of the Japanese committee, welcomed India's desire to join APEC.

"We expect that Japan and other countries will also basically welcome it, of course," he said.

South Korea, as host of the this month's APEC meeting, said there also have been requests to join APEC from the Soviet Union, Papua New Guinea, and five Latin American countries—Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina.

Pakistan has reportedly also indicated a strong desire to link up with APEC.

"We cannot say now that we support (India's bid) or not," said a Foreign Ministry source. "The issue of participation should be decided by consensus."

"APEC is not an exclusive private members' club but at the same time various considerations must be taken into account," he said, noting Japan is especially sensitive to the reaction of the members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ASEAN is reportedly concerned that wider APEC membership will reduce its own influence in the forum.

Reportage on Peacekeeping Bill Developments**China Voices Concern 28 Nov***OW2811104591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, Nov. 28 KYODO—China expressed concern Thursday about a Japanese parliamentary committee's passage Wednesday of a bill that would allow Tokyo to send its troops overseas to join United Nations peacekeeping forces.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "China cannot help feeling anxious about the overseas dispatch of Japanese troops, whatever form the dispatch may take, due to historical reasons."

"Historical reasons" apparently referred to Japan's invasion of China and atrocities reportedly committed against the Chinese people by the Japanese Imperial Army before and during World War II.

The spokesman also urged the Japanese Government to use caution in dealing with the issue of sending troops overseas.

Opposition Parties Stall Vote*OW2811085191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO—Opposition parties moved Thursday to delay voting in the House of Representatives on the controversial peacekeeping cooperation bill by threatening to propose a no-confidence resolution against key ministers and the lower house speaker.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) met with the Social Democratic Party and two other opposition parties, but failed to reach agreement on how to proceed.

The stalling tactics were not expected to affect the legislation, which would allow the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to join in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

The bill was railroaded through a house committee amid a brawl Wednesday with support from the LDP and Komeito.

The alliance is also certain to get the bill through the House of Councillors as together the two parties have a majority there.

The Social Democratic Party, the leading opposition group, decided Thursday that should the two allied parties open the House of Representatives plenary session in their absence, they would retaliate by calling a no-confidence vote against Foreign Minister Michio

Watanabe, Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita, and Speaker of the House of Representatives Yoshio Sakurachi.

If the plenary session were opened, the SDP agreed to make its opposition known by proceeding to the ballot box at a snail's pace.

The SDP and the Japanese Communist Party regard the legislation as a violation of Japan's war-renouncing Constitution.

The bill would allow the dispatch of SDF personnel for overseas duties in a potential combat zone for the first time since its inauguration in 1954.

Japan's Constitution bars the use of force to resolve international conflicts, and there are fears among some in Japan that approval of the bill could pave the way for further overseas action by the SDF.

The legislation is the second attempt since the Persian Gulf war to boost Japan's personnel contribution to international peacekeeping.

Last fall, then Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed a bill that would have allowed the SDF to play a supporting role for the multinational forces in the Persian Gulf, though not engage in actual combat.

After it was shot down by the opposition, the government and the LDP drew up the current bill in cooperation with the centrist Komeito and Democratic Socialist Party.

The legislation, which sets a 2,000 member limit on the number of troops to be sent abroad to join in U.N. peacekeeping missions, was submitted to the Diet on September 19.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who took over from Kaifu earlier this month, has declared the bill a priority.

Nonmilitary Contributions Urged

*OW2811133691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1253 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO—The House of Representatives failed to open a plenary session Thursday to vote on the controversial United Nations peacekeeping cooperation bill as opposition parties continued to contest the validity of a parliamentary committee's passage of the bill the previous day.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and Komeito said they would try to persuade opponents of the bill to attend the session Friday.

Opposition parties planned to continue their resistance by proposing a no-confidence resolution against two cabinet ministers responsible for implementing the legislation.

The stalling tactics were not expected to affect the contents of the legislation, which would allow Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to join in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), protesting the rail-roading of the bill through a lower house committee Wednesday, was planning to call a no-confidence resolution against Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe and Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita.

The motions were certain to be voted down by the LDP, which enjoys a majority in the lower house.

The LDP was joined in supporting the U.N. peacekeeping bill by the Buddhist-backed Komeito, whose backing is essential to get the legislation through the opposition-controlled House of Councillors.

The SDP legislators also planned to delay procedures by walking at a snail's pace to the ballot box to deposit their votes for the peacekeeping bill and a separate bill enabling the SDF to join in emergency relief efforts abroad.

There are 138 SDP parliamentarians in the 512-seat lower house, compared with 279 for the LDP, 46 for Komeito, 16 for the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) and 14 for the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP).

The SDP and JCP regard the peacekeeping legislation as a violation of Japan's war-renouncing Constitution, which the government has previously said is interpreted as banning the country from sending SDF troops abroad.

The bill would allow the dispatch of SDF personnel for overseas duties in a potential combat zone for the first time since the SDF was inaugurated in 1954.

Japan's Constitution bars the use of force to resolve international conflicts, and there are fears among some in Japan that the approval of the bill could pave the way for further overseas action by the SDF.

The SDP is urging the government to promote instead nonmilitary and civilian contributions to boost Japan's contribution to international peace efforts.

The legislation is the second attempt since the Persian Gulf war to boost Japan's personnel contribution to international peacekeeping efforts.

Last year, then Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed a bill that would have allowed the SDF to play a supporting role for the U.S.-led multinational forces amassed in the Persian Gulf, though not engage in actual combat.

After it was shot down by the opposition, the government and the LDP drew up the current bill in cooperation with the centrist Komeito and DSP.

The legislation, which sets a 2,000-member limit on the number of troops to comprise the U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps, was submitted to the Diet on September 19.

The corps would help monitor ceasefires, troop withdrawals, disarmament operations, and elections.

The bill requires that, prior to the dispatch of the corps, the warring parties must agree to a ceasefire, and accept deployment of U.N. peacekeeping forces. The forces must also remain neutral, according to the legislation.

The corps may be withdrawn if the conditions can no longer be met. The bill stipulates that force may be used for self-defense only.

In parliamentary debate Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has said that this means that Japanese troops would not necessarily follow U.N. commanders, who are empowered to order troops to open fire in defense of a peacekeeping mission and not only for "self-defense."

Miyazawa, who took over from Kaifu earlier this month, has declared the bill a priority of his new cabinet.

Komeito Chairman Urges Review

OW2811060891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 (KYODO)—Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida said Thursday a review of Japan's security policy is needed to bring it into line with the end of the cold war.

The leader of the second-largest opposition party made the remark in his opening address to a two-day annual party convention.

"In a new detente era it is necessary to reconsider Japan's security policy which has been based on the premise of U.S.-Soviet confrontation," Ishida said.

Komeito, he said, will promote Japan's contribution to United Nations peacekeeping operations in areas conducted by civilians, such as monitoring elections, disaster relief operations, and medical services.

On Wednesday, Komeito and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) railroaded through a special committee of the House of Representatives a bill to allow the dispatch [of] Self-Defense Forces (SDF) overseas to assist the U.N. peacekeeping operations.

If the bill becomes law, it will permit Japan to send armed ground forces overseas for the first time since World War II. A Japanese naval force was sent on a minesweeping mission to the Persian Gulf earlier this year in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

Ishida said, "The Diet has discussed defense issues by bringing the international politics of the cold war into parliament and has failed to achieve consensus among the people on the issues, thereby allowing military buildup policy of the government and the LDP."

He criticized the Social Democratic Party (SDP), the largest opposition party, for its refusal to recognize the SDF as constitutional.

The Komeito leader proposed that the Diet adopt a resolution pledging that Japan will never become a major military power again.

Turning to the rice import issue, Ishida said his party earlier proposed a partial liberalization of the rice market, but the government and other political parties failed to grasp the general trend of the world.

He proposed the holding of a summit meeting of political party leaders on the farm issue to revitalize Japan's agriculture.

SDF To Act Only Under Cease-Fire

OW2911061691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 (KYODO)—Asian nations need not fear Japan's plan to send troops to U.N. peacekeeping operations because they will be dispatched only under ceasefire conditions, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said Friday.

"It is true our Self-Defense Forces (SDF) will go abroad, but they will be deployed after a ceasefire is reached, and will not engage in military conflicts," Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

He made the comment when asked how Japan plans to assuage concerns by some former wartime foes in Asia that Japan could reemerge as a military threat in the region.

China expressed anxiety over the possible overseas activities of Japanese troops, "whatever form the dispatch may take," after a U.N. Peacekeeping Corps Bill was passed by a parliamentary committee Wednesday.

The bill's approval also prompted demonstrations at the Japanese Embassy in Manila by left-wing activists.

Ardent domestic opposition has stalled voting by the two houses of parliament.

Miyazawa Says 'Railroading' Wrong

OW2911112091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday expressed hope that a U.N. peacekeeping cooperation bill will be sent back to a parliamentary committee for further deliberation, opposition sources said.

The House of Representatives is now unlikely to convene a plenary session Friday evening for a vote on the bill, which Miyazawa's ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the No. 2 opposition party Komeito rammed through a house special committee on Wednesday, the sources said.

Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) sources quoted Miyazawa as telling DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi by phone that Wednesday's railroading of the bill through

the lower house committee was "wrong" and that he wants to send it back to the committee.

On Wednesday, the LDP and Komeito suddenly forced a vote on the bill to legitimize the government's sending of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel overseas to help in U.N. peacekeeping operations.

It is the first time a bill allowing for the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas has been passed by a Diet committee since the SDF was set up in 1954.

Lacking a majority in the House of Councillors, the LDP needs the support of Komeito to enact the bill, which would pave the way for Self-Defense Forces to be sent overseas. [passage omitted]

Validity of Approval Questioned

OW2811135991 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties are debating whether a House of Representatives session should be held today. With yesterday's approval of the UN peacekeeping operations [PKO] bill by the House of Representatives special committee, a plenary session of the Lower House is scheduled for this afternoon. However, the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] and some other opposition parties are questioning the validity of the committee's approval of the bill because it was railroaded by the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Komeito.

The PKO bill, designed to pave the way for Self-Defense Forces [SDF] participation in UN peacekeeping operations, was approved yesterday by the House of Representatives Special Committee on International Peace Cooperation, with the support of the LDP and the Komeito. At a meeting of the directors of the House of Representatives Committee on Rules and Administration, held this morning in the wake of the special committee's approval of the bill, the LDP asked for the opposition's cooperation in seeking plenary session approval of the bill this afternoon. However, the LDP failed to reach an agreement with the opposition, which said that yesterday's vote was invalid since it was taken amid chaos. A delay is therefore expected in the opening of today's House of Representatives plenary session.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato commented on the railroading of the PKO bill at a news conference this morning, saying that he was very disappointed that some opposition members caused disorder during the vote. He said that the vote was supposed to have been taken under orderly circumstances because the committee had enough time to discuss all the points in the bill.

When asked about Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] Chairman Ouchi's remark that hinted at the possibility of a breakup of the LDP-Komeito-DSP alliance, Kato said that the future of the alliance should not be influenced by specific issues. He added that the LDP intends to maintain the three-party alliance.

All opposition parties except the Komeito, which voted for the PKO bill, oppose the LDP's railroading yesterday at the special committee session.

The SDPJ held a meeting of the Diet Administration Committee this morning and stressed that it should do everything it can to oppose the vote at the plenary session. If the plenary session were to be held without regard for the opposition, the SDPJ plans to retaliate by putting the foreign minister and the director general of the Defense Agency to a no-confidence vote. The SDPJ also plan to oppose voting procedures using a so-called snail's pace strategy.

Diet Affairs Committee Chairman Teramae of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] said at a news conference this morning that the JCP will do its best to kill the bill, in concert with the SDPJ and other parties.

The DSP also attended the Diet Affairs Committee meeting this morning, and adopted a resolution noting that the special committee's approval should be thoroughly reviewed because the validity of a vote taken in chaos is highly questionable. The DSP submitted the resolution to House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurachi.

In the face of the opposition's strong reaction, the LDP is seeking a possible conciliation, which will allow passage of the bill at the plenary session later today.

Mutsuki Kato Forms Own Faction Within LDP

OW2811030491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 (KYODO)—Former Farm Minister Mutsuki Kato established his own faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Thursday.

Kato and 12 other LDP Diet members held an inauguration ceremony at a Tokyo hotel. The Kato faction is the smallest faction among the LDP's six intraparty groups.

Kato, former chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council, was expelled from the faction led by former Trade Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka early October after his revolt against Mitsuzuka in the party presidential race.

In the October party leadership election, Kato declared he would support the candidate chosen by the faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, which announced its backing of Kiichi Miyazawa.

Kato has close relations with Shin Kanemaru, chairman of the Takeshita faction and the most powerful power broker in the party, and Ichiro Ozawa, former LDP secretary general.

LDP Panel Agrees To Reject Rice Tariffication*OW2811073091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO—A panel of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Thursday to reject tariffication of Japan's ban on rice imports and to stick to the country's policy of self-sufficiency in rice.

Panel members reached the agreement at a meeting on farm trade in which a senior Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry official briefed them on the current agriculture talks in the Uruguay Round sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva.

The official, Junji Kawai, explained a working paper presented a week ago by GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel calling for complete tariffication of farm imports curbs, which would force Japan to lift its near total ban on rice imports.

Kawai also told the LDP legislators that the United States and the European Community are divided over a cut in farm subsidies and other issues, so "the future of the negotiations is completely uncertain."

A senior LDP member said, "Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is fully aware of the current situation," and stressed that both the government and the LDP together affirm the policy of not importing rice.

Ministry: 1992 Rice Tillage Cut To Be Reduced*OW2811031091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0244 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 (KYODO)—The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said Thursday it will limit next year's planned reduction in rice tillage to 700,000 hectares instead of the 830,000 hectares earlier targeted, to cope with this year's poor rice crop.

It is the first time in seven years that the ministry has decided to slow its ongoing reduction in rice tillage to secure stable rice supplies in an ensuing year.

This is also the largest-scale slowing of the tillage reduction yet implemented, ministry officials said.

This year's rice crop is estimated at 9.2 million tons, down 650,000 tons from the food agency's earlier target, a fall attributed to typhoons and unfavorable weather, the ministry said.

If this trend continues, rice stocks at the end of the 1992 rice year in next October could fall to 300,000-400,000 tons, down from the 1 million-ton optimum stock level, it said.

The ministry plans to decide on prefectural allocations for the reduction in rice tillage next Monday.

LDP Criticizes Government Optimism on Economy*OW2811135391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 28 KYODO—Top officials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) criticized the government Thursday for being too optimistic about economic conditions, and called for further easing of monetary policy, according to government officials.

The LDP top brass, including Party Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki, voiced their concerns about the economy and frustrations over government policy at a meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and economic ministers, the officials said.

The LDP leaders said the latest cut in the official discount rate was too little and too late to be effective, said the officials.

The LDP members also called for the scrapping of restrictions on bank lending to real estate businesses.

Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata reportedly said at the meeting the Finance Ministry will decide on what to do with the restrictions after studying the land price survey expected to be released by the Land Planning Agency in December.

Hata was cautious about easing monetary policy, and suggested expanding fiscal investment and loans to boost the economy, the officials said.

Miyazawa said the government will adopt appropriate policies, taking the meeting's discussions into consideration, they said.

Besides Hata, International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe and Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Takeshi Noda also attended, the officials said.

Inamura Receives Jail Term for Tax Evasion*OW2911023591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT
29 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 (KYODO)—The Tokyo District Court on Friday sentenced Toshiyuki Inamura, former director general of the Environment Agency, to three years and four months in prison for evading 1.7 billion yen in income taxes.

Inamura, 56, who has been a member of the House of the Representatives since 1969 and was head of the Environment Agency in 1986 and 1987, was found guilty of violating the Income Tax Law.

Inamura, who was indicted December 27 last year, resigned from the lower house January 8 this year.

According to the ruling, Inamura failed to report 2.81 billion yen in profits on the stock market from 1986 to 1988, on transactions made through his former private secretary and other associates.

Inamura first reported his income for the period at about 66.65 million yen but filed revised tax returns totaling 2.13 billion yen with the Ashikaga Tax Office in Tochigi Prefecture last year after his tax evasion was revealed by the tax authorities.

The legislator made much of his undeclared gains on stock market information received from Mitsuhiro Kotani, 54, leader of the Koshin Group of stock speculators, prosecutors said.

Kotani is on trial in another case for allegedly masterminding illegal insider trading in various companies' stocks.

Inamura traded the shares of Tobishima Corp., Janome Sewing Machine Co., and Kokusai Kogyo Co. with Kotani beginning around September 1986 in the names of his secretary and relatives, the indictment said.

A total of 19 people have been indicted on charges of tax evasion and extortion in connection with speculative trading of the shares of Kokusai Kogyo, a leading aerial survey firm. Of them, three have been convicted.

During the trial, Inamura admitted all the charges leveled by prosecutors and pleaded with the court to take extenuating circumstances into account.

In handing down the sentence, Presiding Judge Shigeru Matsuura said Inamura deserves a prison sentence because he did not report to tax authorities any of his huge income from stock dealings.

Matsuura also said Inamura intended to evade taxes on his earnings from the beginning, with the aim of increasing his personal assets.

The judge, however, did not impose on Inamura 500 million yen in fines demanded by the prosecutors, saying Inamura will not have money enough to pay the fines after he pays on penalty and back taxes levied by the tax authorities.

Inamura plans to appeal the ruling to a higher court, informed sources said.

North Korea

Daily Says U.S. Seeking 'Nuclear Preponderance'

SK2911104191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 29 Nov 91

["Invariable U.S. Nuclear Strategy Behind Facade of 'Nuclear Disarmament'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists, loudmouthed as they are about nuclear disarmament, are trying in actuality to establish nuclear preponderance and dominate the world as ever by nuclear strength, says MINJU CHOSON in a by-liner today.

This is illustrated by the fact that Cheney, U.S. secretary of defense, talking about the question of banning the testing of nuclear weapons right after Bush's announcement on the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, openly declared that the strategy of preemptive strike by nuclear weapons would not be given up, adding the testing of nuclear weapons would be continued to successfully develop, produce and manage them, and that a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said the United States will continue to push ahead with the "Star Wars" program, the paper says, and continues:

The U.S. ruling quarters consider nuclear force as the main factor in establishing a "new world order" under the U.S. domination.

According to data, the United States has squandered a stupendous fund to the tune of 1,000 billion dollars on nuclear testing over the past 30 years.

This year it has made underground nuclear testing several times in the Nevada testing ground.

Now the United States is spending a fabulous sum of money in developing and producing "stealth", a new cruise missile.

The U.S. Air Force is intending to develop a small-size ICBM launching system from the end of this year.

Especially, the United States is working overtime to promote the "Star Wars" program. Bush intends to increase the spendings for the "Star Wars" program on an unprecedented scale to 4.58 billion dollars in the military budget bill for the next fiscal year.

The U.S. moves for nuclear arms buildup and modernisation behind the curtain of "nuclear disarmament" are gravely threatening peace and security in the world.

The U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear war is becoming all the more undisguised on the Korean peninsula. The United States is extensively building special nuclear arsenals in South Korea and continuously making new shipments of nuclear delivery means there.

The United States is claiming "nuclear inspection" with outcries over our fictitious "nuclear development". This is a wanton interference and extremely adventurous act of provocation to deceive the world public opinion focused on them, the ringleader of a nuclear war, and invent a pretext for nuclear war moves against our Republic.

The U.S. ruling quarters are making quite a noise as if they were an apostle of peace after bringing forward a gorgeous camouflage on the elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, but the world people are sharply watching them.

If the United States really intends to eliminate nuclear weapons, giving up its nuclear war scheme, it must withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea and other areas of the world without delay.

Maintenance of 'Aggression Forces' in South Viewed*SK2811053891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0515 GMT 28 Nov 91*

["Smokescreen To Cover Up War Preparations"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—Disguise of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea as "peace-keeping forces" is, in essence, a smokescreen to cover up the preparations for a war, says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Drawing attention to the statements made at the recent U.S.- South Korea "Security Consultative Meeting" in Seoul that the U.S. forces deployed in South Korea are "peace-keeping forces", a news analyst says:

The U.S. forces in South Korea are a wrecker of peace and aggression forces for a war.

The United States is trying to justify the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea and its war moves by all means. The U.S. imperialists who dream of bringing the socialist and independent forces under their control with strength and lording it over in the world as its sole dominator intend to establish an order of U.S. domination in the Asia-Pacific region, first of all, and make its breakthrough on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. forces present in South Korea are a means of strength to execute the U.S. policy of aggression and war.

The United States cancelled even the formal "reduction program" of the U.S. forces in South Korea and frequently stage nuclear war exercises with regular forces and latest combat equipment introduced from abroad, and seek an armed invasion of the northern half of Korea under the pretext of a "nuclear inspection". This tells that the U.S. troops are not "peace-keeping forces".

The United States must give up the foolish drama to wear the mask of "peace" and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay.

Envoy in Moscow Condemns U.S. Nuclear Stance*SK2811040491 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Nov 91*

[Text] In connection with the United States and its supporting forces more openly maneuvering to put international pressure on us over the issue of nuclear inspection, a news conference was held in our country's embassy in the Soviet Union on 22 November. Reporters from Soviet papers, a news agency, and radio participated in the press conference.

At the press conference, the counselor of our country's embassy in the Soviet Union spoke. After exposing that the United States and its supporting forces recently babbled as if the DPRK would possess nuclear weapons in a few months, he said:

This is a downright lie. We have repeatedly declared that we have neither the intention nor capability to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, proceeding from a noble desire to remove the nuclear danger on the Korean peninsula and for guaranteeing the peace of Asia and the rest of the world, the DPRK Government put forward a proposal for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone. It has positively made efforts to realize this.

If the United States is interested in turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, it should not babble about our nonexistent nuclear weapons but withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Referring to the nuclear inspection issue, he pointed out: Some countries are trying to force a nuclear inspection on us. This is a wanton encroachment on our country's independence.

Because our country does not possess nuclear weapons, it does not object to a nuclear inspection. Under the circumstances in which approximately 1,000 U.S. nuclear weapons have been actually deployed in South Korea, if a nuclear inspection is carried out, it should be simultaneously carried out on the nuclear bases in South Korea, instead of unilaterally carrying out a nuclear inspection of us.

The nuclear inspection issue is one which should be resolved independently between our country and the International Atomic Energy Agency, not an issue which should be resolved by certain international pressure. We will not tolerate other countries' pressure intervening in internal affairs and will not accept the pressure.

At the press conference, he answered questions raised by reporters.

Koreans in Japan Denounce U.S.-ROK Agreement*SK2811051591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo November 27 (KNS-KCNA)—The central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in a statement on November 26 branded the "wartime support agreement" signed by the United States and the South Korean authorities as a "document of aggression and treachery" and condemned their criminal act in the name of the entire compatriots in Japan.

Noting that the United States and the South Korean authorities faked up an undisguised war document today when all the Korean people at home and abroad earnestly desire detente on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the text of an "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" is being arranged according to the agreement at the North-South high-level talks and the detente and disarmament have become an irresistible

trend worldwide, the statement says: The U.S. imperialists seek in this a heinous purpose of igniting another war in Korea, having completed preparations to provoke a new war.

The statement denounced this as a grave challenge to peace in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world and stressed that the aggressive and treacherous "war-time support agreement" must be abolished unconditionally.

It said:

The United States must give up its foolish acts to continue aggression and intervention in Korea by using the South Korean puppet clique forsaken by all our nation as a traitor and withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along its troops and nuclear weapons.

The South Korean authorities must stop at once the never-to-be condoned treacherous criminal act to oppose fellow countrymen of the same blood by clinging to the coattail of outside forces and put them on the altar of a nuclear war.

Progress of North-South Contacts Reviewed

*SK2911054291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0433 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—An information on the process of contacts between delegates to the 5th inter-Korean high-level talks has been released. According to it, four rounds of contacts between delegates of the two sides were held in Panmunjom in the period from November 11 to 26.

At the contacts work was undertaken to arrange the content of "agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression and cooperation and exchange between the North and the South," a joint document, in accordance with the agreement reached at the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks.

At the first contact our side put forward a very reasonable and fair draft of agreement of 21 points carrying all contents that should be included in it according to the composition of the agreement and the subtitles (1. North-South Reconciliation; 2. North-South Nonaggression; 3. North-South Cooperation and Exchange; 4. Amendment and Effectuation) as agreed upon by the sides.

The South side, the dialogue partner, however, came to the contact without any preparation, making it impossible to enter into practical arrangement of the text at the first contact.

Our side produced a freshly-packaged draft agreement by largely taking into consideration and accepting the opinion of the South side in order to facilitate an agreement.

At the third and fourth contacts, too, our side put forward dramatic compromise proposals to reach an agreement on the problems over which the sides were standing diametrically opposed to each other.

From the first contact, however, the South side brought forward a draft agreement clinging to "confidence first, exchange first" based on the "two states" concept which was contrary to the title and subtitles agreed upon by the sides, creating deliberate difficulties in the way of the adjustment of content and arrangement of the text for the adoption of a joint agreement of the North and the South.

At the first contact, the South side, without sincerity, only classified the content of the agreement which it had presented into articles according to the subtitles and at the second contact repeated its old argument without any proposals and at the third contact it revised a few letters in the preface and showed no change in its attitude and at the fourth contact it failed to produce any compromising proposal, declaring that there was no room for it to back down.

What is problematic in the draft agreement presented by the South side is firstly that it is a criminal paper for fixing the present division and legalising "two Koreas".

It became all the clearer in the fact that in a bid to legalise "nomenclatures" of the two sides and the "recognition of the status of the two states" in the North and the South, the South side included in its draft agreement the words that "the two sides, taking note of their acceptance of obligations stipulated in the charter of the international union as its member states and admitting that the relations between the sides are special relations" and insisted that permanent liaison offices be set up in Seoul and Pyongyang.

Secondly, it was the fact that the draft all along reflected the flunkeyist stand bereft of national identity.

In the part of nonaggression of the draft agreement the South side insisted on "mediation" of outside forces in the disagreement and disputes between the sides as stipulated in the charter of the international union and, in an attempt to give priority to the "South Korea-U.S. defence pact" signed between South Korea and the United States and keep U.S. troops in South Korea it included in the draft the provision that agreement to be adopted by the sides would not affect the bilateral and multilateral pacts and agreements which had already been signed and were in force.

Thirdly, the South side made it clear that it had no intention to solve the question of nonaggression with the North.

In the detailed paragraphs of "military confidence-building" the South side proposed exchange of information and military personnel, observation of exercises, report, verification and watch which are not matters to be included in promising North-South nonaggression.

It is natural that the line of nonaggression should be the Military Demarcation Line. But the South side, captive to the concept of territories of different countries, asserted that it should be the territories under each side's jurisdiction and persistently refused to give assurances of nonaggression, insisting on "confidence first, disarmament next".

Fourthly, it is that the South side did not want reconciliation between the North and the South but took a negative stand toward it.

The South side persistently objected to our proposal to include in the part of reconciliation the paragraphs of free travel and contact between figures of various circles and other compatriots, the basic matter for reconciliation, saying that it was for the "strategy of communization".

It laid deliberate obstacles to the solution of the problems, asserting that the paragraph calling for "replacement of the existing truce system with a peace system", which should be included in the part of nonaggression or cooperation and exchange in view of its nature, be included in the part of reconciliation.

Fifthly, it is that the South side, though it cried for cooperation and exchange, clearly showed through the contacts that it was not what the South side really wanted.

In the part of cooperation and exchange of its draft agreement, the South side emphasized only the paragraphs concerning the question of opening and three matters—traffic, communications and trade—complicatedly repeating them in a bid to lead the North to "opening and reforms", not calling for multi-faceted cooperation and exchange suitable to the subtitle.

The whole course of the contacts clearly showed who wanted reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange between the North and the South and reunification and who sought confrontation, war and division.

Through the four contacts the South side fully revealed its true intention to refuse to sign any document of agreement for fellow countrymen, reconciliation, unity, peace and reunification.

The contacts convinced us that the South side intended to use the high-level talks not as negotiations for peace and reunification but as another means of long-term office of the present authorities.

Outside the negotiations, too, the South side sought confrontation with the North more openly and gravely, while staging the provocative joint military exercises "Eagle 91" and signing a war document at the "annual security consultative meeting" with the United States.

The warmaniacs of the South Korean military are now watching for a chance of "surprising the North", infatuated with "prevailing over communism".

The South side can by no means evade the responsibility for the fact that it led the finalization of the text of the North-South joint agreement to failure, reading outside forces' face, seeking an anachronistic confrontation policy and showing insincerity in the contacts.

New Proposal for Simultaneous Inspection Viewed

SK2911023191 Pyongyang Korean Central

Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Nov 91

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "An Extremely Fair Proposal"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK issued a statement on 25 November clarifying the stand of the government of the Republic in connection with the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities pose a threat to and blackmail us with nuclear weapons, while babbling about a so-called "inspection."

In its statement the Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposed that it sign a nuclear safeguards agreement when the United States begins to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea; that the inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and of our nuclear facilities should be simultaneously made; that negotiations between Korea and the United States be held to discuss the issues of simultaneous inspection and of removing the nuclear threat to us; and that since the North and South expressed a common intention not to develop nuclear weapons and to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, they should hold North-South negotiations to realize this.

These proposals are to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean Peninsula, to guarantee its peace and stability, and, moreover, to secure peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, this is an extremely fair and just proposal.

As everyone knows, the DPRK is a non-nuclear state. In addition, the unanimous desire of our people and the world's peace-loving people is to remove the nuclear threat from the Korean Peninsula and to realize its conversion to a nuclear-free zone.

Proceeding from this, we insist that the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea is an indispensable demand to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, we have made tireless efforts for its realization.

When we signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, we expected that the United States, as a signatory state of the treaty, would discharge its legal obligations under the treaty, abandon its nuclear threat to us, and respond to the proposal to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists have deployed more than 1,000 various kinds of nuclear weapons in South

Korea. In addition, they are madly posing a nuclear threat to us and blackmailing us by conducting nuclear war exercises—like the Team Spirit exercise—every day in order to use the nuclear weapons.

Such acts by the U.S. imperialists are to incite an atmosphere for nuclear war on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, this is an open violation of the treaty.

Since our Republic signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the settlement of the question of signing the nuclear safeguards agreement has been delayed. This was because the U.S. imperialists would not accept our just demands for the withdrawal of its nuclear weapons from South Korea and for removing the nuclear threat to us, thus violating the treaty. This is totally attributable to them.

In reality, more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea. A nuclear threat is openly posed to us. Under these circumstances, everyone clearly knows that we, who are the victims, cannot sign the nuclear safeguards agreement.

Because of this, we have declared that we will sign the nuclear safeguards agreement if the United States begins to withdraw its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the inspection of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and that of our nuclear facilities should be made simultaneously. This is in accord with the principle of fairness.

The nuclear inspection of the North and South should be simultaneously made. The so-called "inspection" of our non-existent nuclear weapons is against the principle of fairness. This is a foolish statement.

The nuclear threat comes from the South to the North on the Korean peninsula. It is fair that the inspection should be made in South Korea first where U.S. nuclear weapons are deployed. There is no reason for the United States and the South Korean authorities not to respond to our proposal for Korean-U.S. negotiations and for North-South negotiations. Some time ago, U.S. President Bush issued a proposal for the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons. According to this, the United States made public its stand for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons, thus admitting its deployment in South Korea for an actual war. A South Korean authority has also issued a declaration of denuclearisation on the Korean peninsula. Under these circumstances in which the United States and the South Korean authorities have expressed their stands, there is no reason for them not to participate in discussing the issues of removing the nuclear threat from our country and of converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities are interested in removing the nuclear threat from the Korean peninsula and in realizing its conversion into a nuclear-free zone, they should come to the table to hold negotiations with us.

Their attitude toward our proposals set forth in the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be a touchstone in determining whether they really want peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification or not.

DPRK-USSR Border Treaty Ratified

*SK2911052191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0426 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Moscow November 27 (KCNA)—The ratification instruments of "treaty on the order of Korean-Soviet borderline between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" were exchanged with a due ceremony Wednesday in Moscow.

Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Son Song-pil and Soviet Vice-Minister of External Relations Igor Rogachev exchanged the ratification instruments and signed the protocol on their exchange.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

Kim Yong-nam Greets Shevardnadze on Appointment

*SK2811104191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Eduard A. Shevardnadze upon his appointment as minister of external relations of the USSR.

The message expresses the hope that the relations between the DPRK and the Soviet Union will develop in the interests of the two peoples and wishes the Soviet minister of external relations in his work.

Kim Il-song Sends Message to Yasir 'Arafat

*SK2811110291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1014 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 28 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a solidarity message to Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on "day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people".

The message says:

Today the Palestinian people are actively struggling for a fair solution of the Palestine problem under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their only legitimate representative.

The just cause of the Palestinian people is enjoying broad support and sympathy from all the progressive people of the world who love. [sentence as received]

The Korean people will invariably support in the future, too, the just cause of the Palestinian people to end Israeli

occupation of the territory of Palestine and restore their legitimate national right including the right to found an independent state.

Expressing on this occasion the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop, I wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success in the struggle to accomplish the cause of national liberation.

Delegate Speeches at Women's Conference Reported

SK2811043891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0411 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul November 27 (KCNA correspondent)—The second seminar on "Peace of Asia and the Role of Women" continued today.

Head of the delegation Sumiko Shimizu on behalf of the Japanese side, delivered a keynote report on the subject "Peace and Women".

In her report she said that she felt heavy responsibility for the victims to Japan's colonial rule and war of aggression and, as one of the Japanese women, apologized for them.

She recalled that in the past Japan turned Korea into a supply base for aggression, obliterated national culture, deprived Koreans of their mother tongue and even their family names to convert them into "subjects of the empire" conscripted a large number of young Koreans for continental aggression and made 170,000-200,000 young women "comfort girls" for the Japanese Army under the name of "volunteer corps".

She repeatedly asserted that the Japanese Government should apologize for its past wrongs and make compensation for them.

The Japanese Government's attempt at dispatch of troops overseas proves that it is paving the way for becoming a military power and this is in contravention of Japan's peace constitution, she noted, adding: Failure to make progress in the negotiations for the normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations is attributable to the stance and stand of the Japanese Government. It is now running in confusion under the influence of the United States, etc, she added.

Turning to the creation of a nuclear-free zone, denuclearization, she stated: The United States, while keeping its nuclear weapons in Asia and in its vicinity, is demanding "nuclear inspection" of other party. This is a conception of war and domination against peace.

Noting that gone are the days when a big power could rule with the theory of strength, she declared she is convinced that now there should prevail the principles of the July 4 North-South joint statement, that is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Delegate of our side Hong Son-ok made a speech clarifying our stand concerning the Japanese side's keynote report.

Referring to the question of peace of Asia and on the Korean peninsula, she said that since regional disputes, existence of military potentials, the confrontation of huge armed forces and other leftovers of the cold war are still present in Asia, the question of whether the mankind will be plunged into the holocaust of a war again or live in peace forever has come to the fore in the region.

The question of ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite to peace of Asia and an urgent matter which makes it possible to terminate the division, a product of the cold war, and achieve national reunification, she said, and continued:

In order to remove the root cause of disturbing peace from the Korean peninsula and the rest of the Asia and ensure peace, we the women should launch a movement for the U.S. troops pullout, lift up the voices calling for disarmament and, for the present, actively conduct a peace movement to prevent acts screwing up the situation.

The second seminar on "Peace of Asia and the Role of Women" closed today.

South 'Obstructed' Delegation's Activities

SK2911110091 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 29 Nov 91

["Inhumane and Barbarous Act"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities have obstructed in every way the activities of the women's delegation of the North side which is staying in Seoul for the second seminar on "Peace of Asia and the Role of Women".

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as an inhumane and barbarous act which cannot be seen in any other place of the world.

The analyst says:

They cancelled the delegation's projected visit to Ehwa Women's University and turned down its request to be allowed to pay a call of sympathy on the patriotic champions of reunification who are suffering in prison after visiting the North and their families and old man Yi In-mo.

The timetable of the delegation's stay in Seoul was agreed upon at the preliminary contact between women of the North and the South in Panmunjom. The South Korean authorities themselves approved it.

But now the South Korean authorities upset the timetable, revealing their perverted mind in hating non-governmental contact and dialogue.

Flustered by the fact that women of the North and the South are sharing the patriotic will, calling in chorus for reunification at the seminar, the South Korean authorities, afraid that the delegation's visit to the university would raise the spirit of national reconciliation, unity and reunification to a high tide among the South Korean people of all walks of life, did such despicable act as scrapping the timetable agreed upon, bereft of reason.

Their acts in barring the delegation's call on the visitors to the North under the unjustifiable pretext of "seditious activities" are contrary to reason and they are anti-national, anti-reunification, anti-ethical criminal moves which cast a chill over the compatriotic feelings, going against the fellow countrymen's desire for reunification.

If the South Korean authorities are really interested in the settlement of the humanitarian problem and the reunification question, they must avoid acts contrary to it.

Delegation Returns From Seoul

*SK2911111291 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 29 (KCNA)—The North side's delegation led by Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, left Seoul and arrived here through Panmunjom today after participating in the second seminar on "Peace of Asia and the Role of Woman."

Chong Myong-sun, spokeswoman for the delegation, made public a statement before leaving Seoul.

The success of the second seminar is that it made the first breakthrough in the efforts for reconciliation and unity between the women of the North and the South and for reunification, she said, and continued:

Women of the North and the South, together with their Japanese friends, confirmed that peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula are a key to the guarantee of peace and security of Asia and resolved to invigorate the joint struggle for their realization.

With the country's reunification in sight, women of the North and the South recognized the urgency of the formulation of a common way of national reunification and exchanged useful views on the matter of reunifying the country through a confederacy with neither side conquering the other or being conquered.

To our regret, however, the South Korean authorities, though the seminar was a gathering significant in discussing the questions of peace and reunification of the peninsula, the vital matters related to the destiny of the nation, spoke ill of us, alleging that our delegation conducted "political propaganda".

They unilaterally cancelled the timetable of our delegation's stay in Seoul agreed upon at the working-level contact under the unreasonable pretext of "personal

safety" making the delegation's activities very confused and complicated, she noted, and stressed:

They turned down even the compatriotic and humanitarian request of the delegation to be allowed to pay a call of sympathy on Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, coed Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Mr. Yu Won-ho who had visited the North and their families during its stay in Seoul, saying that it is contrary to the agreement, and refused to convey comfort goods prepared by people in the northern half of the country with sincerity for them.

All these acts of the South Korean authorities eloquently prove that they are afraid of independent dialogue and exchange between civilians including women and contact between people and do not want national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

Owing to the unjustifiable interference and obstructions of the South Korean authorities, our delegation could not conduct its normal activities and, with nothing more to do in Seoul, it was compelled to leave Seoul for Pyongyang one day earlier than the schedule.

Our delegation will attach great significance to the third seminar scheduled in Pyongyang and exert every possible effort to make substantial preparations for it and thus successfully open the Pyongyang seminar in a free atmosphere of a festival for national unity and reunification.

South Korea

U.S. Begins Withdrawal of Nuclear Weapons

*SK2811013691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0114 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (YONHAP)—The United States has begun to withdraw its tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea and will inform North Korea of the ongoing withdrawal shortly, government sources said Thursday.

North Korea's announcement on nuclear weapons Monday prompted the two allies to advance the schedule for removing nuclear arms deployed with the U.S. Forces in Korea, the sources said.

Seoul and Washington have reportedly agreed to pull U.S. nuclear arms out of Korea by the end of the year and declare their non-existence at the time of U.S. President George Bush's visit Jan. 5-7.

In Monday's announcement, North Korea signalled flexibility by saying it would sign the safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) when the United States "begins to withdraw" its nuclear weapons. This is a change from Nov. 12, when it said it would sign the accord if the United States "actually withdraws" its nuclear weapons.

The South Korean Government planned to issue an official comment on the North's Nov. 25 announcement but postponed it for "full consultations" with the United States and other friendly countries, the sources said.

In drawing up the official comment, the government will consider an IAEA Governors' meeting slated for Dec. 5, where visible measures such as a special inspection of North Korea's nuclear capability are likely to be sought, the sources said.

"With President Bush's Sept. 27 announcement to cut short-range nuclear arms and President No Tae-u's Nov. 8 declaration on a non-nuclear Korea, the tactical U.S. nuclear weapons have been virtually withdrawn," one official said.

The official said it was difficult for him to tell when the withdrawal began because of the U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons, "but our government can confirm the withdrawal."

The pullout could be completed within a short period of time "as it does not require special procedures or means," he said.

There would be no problem in completely removing U.S. nuclear arms only if North Korea realized the will to sign the IAEA accord expressed in its Nov. 25 announcement, the official said.

The South Korean Government, while recognizing the North's intention to sign the accord, will strongly demand it open its nuclear facilities to outside inspection, the sources said.

The government would also make efforts to secure international support and reasonable ground to seek tough punitive actions, in case the North failed to comply, they said.

If the North accepts international inspection, the South may allow it to inspect U.S. military facilities in Korea as part of arms reduction talks for South-North Korean confidence building, the sources said.

In the four-point proposal announced Monday, the North Korean Foreign Ministry said Pyongyang would sign a nuclear safeguards accord when the United States began to withdraw its nuclear weapons from the South.

It called for simultaneous inspection of nuclear facilities in North Korea and a search for nuclear weapons in South Korea; Pyongyang-Washington negotiations on the simultaneous inspection and removal of the nuclear threat against North Korea; and Pyongyang-Seoul talks on making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone.

Police Prevent Attack on U.S. Center in Kwangju

SK2911002291 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2330 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] At 0650 [2150 GMT] this morning approximately 200 youths, who looked like university students from the

South District Federation of General Student Council [Namchongnyon], staged a surprise demonstration to attack the U.S. cultural center in Kwangju, but the police block stopped them.

Throwing fire-bottles at police, they demonstrated for seven minutes in front of the U.S. cultural center and then ran away.

Those youths staged a surprise demonstration intending to attack the center from their ambush at the housing area, located in front of the U.S. cultural center in Yangnimdong, Kwangju. At today's demonstration, the police guard post guarding the cultural center was burned. Part of a roof of a house was also burned, but there were no other damages.

PRC Trade Delegate Meets Ministry Officials

SK2811071491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 28 (YONHAP)—Xu Dayou, head of the Chinese trade representative office in Seoul, spent an hour meeting officials at the South Korean Foreign Ministry on Thursday morning.

In an indication that Seoul-Beijing contacts are becoming more open, Xu met with Kim Sok-u, director-general of Asian affairs, to discuss the planned signing of a bilateral trade and investment guarantee pact and other economic cooperation measures, a ministry spokesman said.

Chinese officials visited the ministry for the first time in August, for working-level negotiations before the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Conference, but this is the first visit to be made public.

Seoul and Beijing have not normalized ties but exchanged trade representatives earlier this year. Seoul's office was opened in January and Beijing's office in March.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen visited the Chinese trade representative office in Seoul when he attended the APEC conference in early November, surprising Korean officials as the Chinese Government had insisted that it was not an official government agency and refused to draw any connections to it.

Qian told Korean officials while here that bilateral relations could not progress fast but the two sides should open a channel for dialogue so that officials could meet whenever needed.

Amb. No Chae-won, head of Korea's office in Beijing, is likely to officially contact the Chinese Foreign Ministry soon after he returns from the United States.

Paper Warns Against Japanese Military Dominance

SK2911024291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
29 Nov 91 p 6

[Editorial: "Japanese Ground Forces Overseas"]

[Text] In the name of world peace, the Japanese government has at last succeeded in obtaining parliamentary approval for the deployment of a peace-keeping corps of Self-Defense Forces members overseas, thus moving one of the most controversial and emotional issues one step forward.

It was only a year ago that then premier Toshiki Kaifu failed in his attempt to send troops to aid the U.S.-led coalition forces pitted against Iraq in the Gulf War. However, it did not take long to bring the issue back and soon after new Premier Kiichi Miyazawa was installed in office the issue was revived in the Diet.

The premier told the parliament that the U.N. peace-keeping operations would not involve the direct use of military force and therefore would not violate the post-war Japanese peace constitution.

A year of debate over the issue has raised questions about the U.S.-imposed post-war constitution within Japan and revived vivid memories of the wartime militarism in those Asian nations which suffered most.

Even within Japan there has been deep and visceral opposition to the rearmament of the Japanese army and the country only maintains forces for "self-defense," ostensibly refraining from possessing offensive weapons. But we know the strength of the army is already formidable and anytime Japan decides to become a military power it can become one easily.

Japan, as a nation defeated in World War II, was prevented from becoming a military power after the war, and the U.S. has guarded Japan instead from outside threat. However, things have turned out in a very strange way and Japan was able to build its economy at a faster pace and resurrect itself as a major economic power.

During the Gulf War Japan had been the target of Western criticism for not providing an adequate contribution toward the cause, and particularly for not fulfilling its political responsibility as a preeminent economic power.

Strangely, the U.S. government has been pressuring Japan to help lessen the U.S. military burden overseas and share a part of it. Even though many nations in the region have watched the development cautiously, for it will mean the revival of Japan as a military power, the reality of world power politics has encouraged Japan to make the move outward.

Amid the shouts of the opposition and deepening worries of conscientious people, Japan's Diet has taken a decisive step in the process of sending troops overseas

for the first time since World War II. The unit's first deployment could be made to Cambodia next year.

It is planned to form a lightly-armed 2,000 member unit to be specially trained in such peace-keeping operations as cease-fire observation and election supervision, as well as in disaster relief.

According to the bill, this corps will be dispatched with the consent of the host government and will be forced to withdraw in the event a cease-fire breaks down. The troop dispatch itself has to be approved by the Diet to strengthen civilian control of its operations. These provisions are apparently intended to conform to the still valid Japan's pacifist constitution, which bars the use of force to settle international disputes.

Now we must watch the development very carefully here in Korea. We do not want Japan to become another military power filling a vacuum at a time of international confusion following the collapse of the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, the Japanese Self-Defense Forces may have lost the justification for its own existence with the much lessened threat from the Soviet Union in the north.

We oppose Japanese military dominance in the region and we would like to advise her not to seek it for whatever cause as the world has witnessed its consequences half a century ago. Last time, they also stated that peace and co-prosperity were the ultimate objectives of military deployment.

North Women Decide To Return Home Early

SK2911013391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0039 GMT
29 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—The 15-member North Korean delegation to a women's conference here will return home through the truce village of Panmunjom at 11 a.m. Friday, a day earlier than scheduled.

The North Koreans informed the organizers that they wanted to go home early for "safety" reasons and exhaustive persuasion by the South Korean and Japanese delegates could not change their minds, the organizers said.

"Our delegates and the Japanese delegates tried to persuade the North Korean delegates from midnight Thursday to 3:30 a.m. on Friday, but they said they could not reverse their decision. I don't think this early departure will have a positive effect on South-North Korean relations," chief organizer Yi Wu-chong said.

Chief Northern delegate Yo Yon-ku had complained that her stay in Seoul was "painful" because of "all the severe watching," Yi said.

The North Koreans are thought to have decided to leave early as they failed to meet the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and

Yim Su-kyong, who are both in prison for visiting North Korea without government permission, and their families.

The Northern women repeatedly asked for a meeting with the families, but the government banned it.

The third conference on peace in Asia and women's role will be held for six days from April 27 in Pyongyang, a North Korean delegate said. She said 15 South Koreans including five delegates would be invited to the Pyongyang meeting.

The conference organizers blamed both the Southern government and the Northern delegates for the unhappy turn of events.

The government had not taken proper action concerning anti-communist demonstrations and placards in the neighborhood of the conference site, and the North Korean women had one-sidedly decided to return home early without fully consulting the organizers, they said.

They said they would proceed with the remaining schedule of the conference program despite the Northern women's absence.

The Seoul conference was a follow-up to the first seminar on the same subject, held in Japan earlier this year. The Northern delegation was to give a news conference at 9 a.m. before crossing the inter-Korean border.

The National Unification Board issued a comment in the name of spokesman Choe Pyong-po at 11 p.m. Thursday accusing the women of "nullifying the expectations of the 70 million Korean people."

"The Northern delegation made their stereotypical arguments on national unification by the confederation formula, the withdrawal of U.S. forces in South Korea and the release of detained people during the conference period," it said.

"They have also violated the spirit of a purely academic gathering, agreed earlier between South and North Korea, by placing a wreath in the name of Kim Il-sung at the tomb of Yo Un-hyong (father of Yo Yon-ku) and by asking for a meeting with Yim Su-kyong and Mun Ik-hwan, who are behind bars for violating domestic laws, and Yi In-mo."

Cite Government 'Interference'

SK2911032891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0252 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—The North Korean delegates to the conference on peace in Asia and women's role, in a press conference prior to departure, said Friday that they could not suppress their anger and disappointment at "the interference of South Korean authorities."

They said in a statement that they felt "the warm love of brethren flowing between the North and South" while in

Seoul but "we cannot suppress anger and disappointment at the interference of the South Korean authorities which forced us to leave earlier than scheduled."

The 15-member delegation came to Seoul on Nov. 25 and was scheduled to leave on Saturday but advanced the date for reasons of safety.

Spokeswoman Chong Myong-sun said the conference had opened the path for "reconciliation, unity and reunification" and the North Korean delegation would make every effort to make the third conference, slated for April in Pyongyang, a success.

A joint statement, issued in the names of chief South Korean delegate Yi Wu-chong, Northern delegate Yo Yon-ku and Japanese delegate Muzuko Miki, expressed regret at the early departure of the Northern women.

They pledged they would not give up the will to realize peaceful reunification of Korea and would mobilize the strength of all Asian women for peace in the region.

DPRK Missions Receive Guidance on Major Issues

SK2911051191 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Nov 91 p 2

[Text] At a time when international pressure on North Korea to drop its nuclear development project is being intensified, the North Korean Foreign Ministry is reported on 28 November to have held emergency meetings of chiefs of overseas missions in many regions around 20 November and given guidelines on major pending issues, including the nuclear issue.

According to ROK overseas missions' reports filed to the Foreign Ministry, North Korea is confirmed to have held meetings of chiefs of the Asian regional overseas missions in Singapore; European regional overseas mission chiefs in Moscow; African regional overseas missions in Cairo, Egypt; and Latin American regional overseas missions in Cuba on around 20 November.

North Korea had held a meeting of all of the overseas mission chiefs in Pyongyang last July shortly after its admission into the United Nations. It is very unusual for North Korea to hold emergency meetings of regional overseas mission chiefs in secret.

North Korea is reported to have briefed the participants in these meetings on the government's official appraisal of the international situation in which North Korea's nuclear development has become the world's greatest controversy following its admission into the United Nations and then ordered them to confront the pressure head-on.

North Korea is also reported to have emphatically told the overseas mission chiefs to propagate to their host countries the justness of the proposals advanced by North Korea, including the proposal for denuclearizing

the Korean peninsula, and to concentrate on normalizing relations with countries with which North Korea has not established diplomatic relations.

On 28 November a high-ranking government official said: North Korea seems to have secretly held emergency meetings of the regional overseas mission chiefs as a way of preventing the overseas missions, which are now sharply demoralized in the face of international pressure concerning the nuclear issues, from being further disaffected. North Korea also seems to have encouraged the overseas missions to do their best to earn foreign currency needed to ease the worsening economic difficulties the country faces.

The same official said: This is the background against which Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u visited China to ask the Chinese Government to support North Korea's nuclear policy. Kim Il-song visited China last October; Kim Yong-sun, secretary of North Korea's Workers' Party in charge of international affairs, made his visit to Australia and other Asian and Pacific countries. I know that North Korea's overseas mission chiefs made intelligence reports on whether the governments of their host countries have joined in the international pressure on North Korea's nuclear development during the meetings of overseas mission chiefs.

It is also reported that during the meetings of overseas mission chiefs North Korea, which has already worked out a plan to celebrate Kim Il-song's 80th birthday on 15 April next year as a quite luxurious national event, urged the overseas mission chiefs to persuade their host countries to send government envoys to the celebration, while at the same time allocating to each mission chief the amount of much money he has to raise for the birthday celebration.

Military Reshuffles Top Commanders

SK2911023691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT
29 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—Gen. Yi Pil-sop, commander of Korea's Second Army, and Gen. Kim Chin-yong, vice commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, will be named chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Army chief of staff, respectively.

Yi, 54, and Kim, 53, replace Gen. Chong Ho-kun and Gen. Yi Chin-sam, who retire upon the expiry of their terms. Also retiring is Gen. Sin Mal-up, commander of the Third Army.

The government will appoint Kim Yon-kak, vice Army chief of staff, and Ku Chang-hoe, commander of the Defense Security Command, commanders of the Second and Third Armies, respectively.

Kim Tong-chin, chief of the Office of National Defense Policy, is to be nominated to succeed Kim Chin-yong as vice commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

The cabinet Friday approved the appointments of top military officers requested by the Defense Ministry.

Yi Chin-sam, the outgoing Army chief of staff, will reportedly be given a portfolio in a cabinet reshuffle expected next month.

New Military Lineup Viewed

SK2911102391 Seoul YONHAP in English 0907 GMT
29 Nov 91

[News analysis by Kim Hung-suk: "New Military Chiefs Likely To Accelerate Restructuring"—YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—The need for military leaders who are well-versed in strategic defense diplomacy outweighed the traditional respect for field careers in a new line-up announced Friday.

With Gen. Yi Pil-sop, the only four-star promoter of the armed forces restructuring plan, which is designed to cut the Army and strengthen the Air Force and Navy, at the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, defense experts predict implementation of the plan will be accelerated.

Defense Minister Yi Chong-ku is a strong advocate of restructuring, the primary goal of which is turning the defense ministry into a policy-making institution of civilians and making the Joint Chiefs of Staff and military headquarters into producers of security strategies that put the policies into practice.

Minister Yi's posture is viewed as strengthened with the installation of Yi Pil-sop as chairman of the joint chiefs and the fall of Gen. Yi Chin-sam, whose post as the Army chief of staff was given to Gen. Kim Chin-yong.

Defense experts say the shuffle also vindicates the importance the government attaches to military diplomacy, particularly with the United States.

Both generals, Yi Pil-sop and Kim Chin-yong, attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Kim also served as vice commander of the Combined Forces Command before assuming his new post.

Kim's successor, Lt. Gen. Kim Tong-chin, was the key architect of defense diplomacy as head of the Defense Ministry's office of national defense policy.

In-depth evaluation of the military reshuffle will be possible only after it goes down to the one-star generals, but the initial reaction seems to be positive largely because No refrained from calling up his men in the 9th Division, which he commanded in the late 1970's. Gen. Yi served as a regimental commander under No.

It was widely speculated that the top military posts would be given to officers who were in No's division and who helped No and Chon Tu-hwan in the powerful group named "Hana-hoe."

No seems to have been careful not to give the key posts to natives of Taegu and the Kyongsang Provinces, who have accounted for two-thirds of his cabinet ministers since he came to power in 1988.

Yi is a native of Dangjin, South Chungchong Province, and Lt. Gen. Kim Tong-chin is from Seoul. Gen. Kim Chin-yong is from Chungmu, South Kyongsang Province.

By naming Chon loyalist Gen. Kim Chin-yong Army chief, No may be seeking to improve relations with his predecessor, observers say.

The advent of the Korea Military Academy's [KMA] 17th class members to the key posts will contribute to easing the glut of seniors in the military arena. Both Kims are from KMA's 17th class.

Gen. Yi Chin-sam, who is from KMA's 15th class, will naturally retire although his tenure expires six months later. Also retiring will be Gen. Sin Mal-op, commander of the Third Army, who will be succeeded by Gen. Ku Chang-hoe, current commander of the Defense Security Command.

* MND Announces Changes in Conscription Law

* Reasons for Change

922C0002A Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
6 Sep 91 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Pyong-hyo: "Background and Meaning of the MND's Military Service System Improvement Plan"]

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense [MND] yesterday, 5 September, announced a plan to improve the nation's military service system. It is an epoch-making measure, with a sweeping impact on the national life, which incorporates two key points: abolition of the militiaman system and reduction in length of active service.

Introduced in 1969 as a way to utilize at a minimum expense the then existing surplus portion of the nation's military manpower resources, the militiaman system in recent years has caused a number of problems in the area of military service.

The principle of universal conscription makes it obligatory for each and every male person of full age to take part in military service. From the standpoint of those in active service, "it is unfair that while we have to serve nearly three years, those militiamen are required to do little more than half of it and are even allowed to commute from their homes." Militiamen, on the other

hand, would loudly complain that "we are only complying with a decision made by the state and why should we suffer in a dubious status of being neither servicemen nor civilians and be discriminated against?"

With regard to the length of active service under the present system, there has also been widespread criticism that "while the conscription itself might be unavoidable in the present circumstances of a North-South confrontation, it is too heavy a burden on the national economy in terms of opportunity cost, not to mention personal sacrifices, for draftees to be required to spend as long as three years in the service.

At the same time, although Article 18 of the Military Service Law stipulates the length of active service as two years in the case of the Army, draftees are required to serve more than 30 months for the reason of "national defense necessity." This fact has been criticized for going against the original purpose of the legislation. The criticisms maintain that differences in length of service between the Army, Navy and the Air Force should be unified because they are impractical.

Those criticisms have grown increasingly vigorous since the 1980's. The MND reportedly gave them no serious consideration until 1988, however. In July 1988, it instructed the Korea Institute of Defense Affairs (KIDA) to do a study on "the direction of development of the military service system" and "a new appropriate length of military service" and to prepare policy plans on the two subjects.

According to the MND-announced plans, the militiaman system will be officially abolished in 1993 but the militiamen then in service will continue to serve until their terms are completed. This means that the system itself will not totally terminate until June 1994. In the case of active service, the length of service will be shortened by one month, then by two months and so on, beginning in 1992, achieving the announced reduction goals in 1993.

In this connection, an MND official said that "the KIDA study showed 24 months as a minimum length of service but we settled on 26 months in the interest of maintaining adequate war potential." "Depending on future changes in national security environments and the outcome of the new system, our long-term goal is further reducing it to 24 months," he noted, adding that "as for technical branches in each service that require longer training periods, we are planning to apply a volunteer system even to enlisted men as a complementary measure to facilitate reductions for draftees in general."

With regard to its decision to abolish the militiaman system, the MND explains: "With militiamen now representing 27 percent of the total regular strength, the system has weakened the overall war potential. Expenses, too, have risen. The maintenance cost for the militiaman which was only 1.4 percent of the active serviceman in the early days now has risen to 36 percent. Thus, the system has been found ineffective."

The same source also notes that family planning forecasts indicate a diminishing population and a shortage of military manpower resources beginning in 1995. The militiaman system also has a number of control problems, as seen in the fact that militiamen account for 62.5 percent of the total number of cases of military incidents involving civilians.

The regular active service period is excessively long compared with cases in other countries where the average is two years. In this connection, a survey shows that as many as 72 percent of college students prefer militiamen service to active service.

The government's decision to improve its military service system at this point in time was based on its intent to answer public demands by reducing the burden and ensuring fairness. At the same time, the decision reflects its major consideration to keep pace with changes in the world situation and to create a climate conducive to North-South Korean negotiations on arms reduction. It can be said that it has close connections with the Government's long-term strategy on what the image and structure of the military should be during and after the reunification process.

The announced plan can also be viewed as the beginning of a process of the ROK military shifting from what it is today—a national army based on the conscription system—to a professional army centering on a volunteer system. Consequently, it can be seen as an expression of its will for building a new military power, i.e., a "modern army" with high-tech weapons systems to make up for the cuts in manpower.

Hence, the burden of military budget to back up such changes will more likely increase than decrease in the future.

Therefore, this question concerning the future course of the nation's military is an issue for more than a handful of government officials in charge of policy planning to decide within the policy-strategy-strategic planning framework. It essentially calls for national consensus to be reached through public debates. In this regard, we hear voices pointing out that the government has an obligation to make clear the kind of burden the "gift to the people" will bring and make clear the overall picture of the planned military reform.

*** Editorial Welcomes Change**

922C0002B Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
6 Sep 91 p 3

[Editorial: "We Expect the Military Service Improvement Plan To Achieve Its Expected Results"]

[Text] An MND [Ministry of National Defense] military service system improvement plan to abolish the 24-year-old militiaman system and to reduce by an average of four months the current length of service for the draftees has been officially adopted and made public.

Our judgment is that the announced plan creates momentum for the military to reestablish the fundamental spirit of universal conscription and, at the same time, adjust to reduction trends in manpower resources.

Arms reductions and manpower cutbacks are not only general post-cold war trends but also immediate tasks awaiting reexamination following the admission of North and South Korea to the United Nations.

Viewed from this standpoint, the abolition of the militiaman system means reducing the number of men by 170,000 and substituting them with 50,000 men in active service for a net cut of 120,000. Combined with the four-month reduction in the length of service, the effect of the manpower cut will be even greater.

Some might maintain that such manpower cuts could lead to an erosion in the nation's war potential but the modern and scientific military might as demonstrated in the Gulf war reaffirmed the fact that ground forces are no longer the only thing that guarantee national defense.

Therefore, we expect the abolition of the militiaman system to become an important stepping stone for our military to proceed to modernization while adjusting itself to an era of internationalization in military reductions.

The abolition does indeed serve the purpose of manpower cuts and modernization. Also, when viewed from the standpoint of national sentiment, it is profoundly effective in getting the people to realize most keenly what complying with the principle of universal conscription means to them personally.

Irregularities involving the conscription system, as seen in the reported cases involving athletes trying to get into the militia even by undergoing surgery for it, point to structural problems inherent in the system. These problems caused the military service duty—which should be a sacred one—to be reduced to an object of evasion and fraud.

When the military service duty degrades itself with instances of exemptions and further becomes a source of absurdities, it only deepens the feelings of estrangement between social strata. It sows the seed for a country-ruining lifestyle in which only children of poor and powerless families are left to serve in the army, and it gives rise to social distrust as witnessed since the days of the Liberal Party.

Any system, however well-intentioned when put in place, should be abolished when it is misused against its original purpose and becomes a source of injustice and corruption.

The decision to abolish the militiaman system will inevitably draw vastly favorable responses from the public because it eliminates a source of irregularities in our conscription program.

The MND plan represents a resolute judgement. It is a bold measure which stamps out a source of potential social irregularities and distrust while, at the same time, keeps pace with the international trends of reductions in arms and manpower. For that, we highly praise the plan.

If these two principles and directions are to be implemented most effectively and in good faith, however, authorities must not be complacent with the basic improvements as already planned but research and study further supplementary institutional devices on a regular basis to ensure continued progress in these directions.

To that end, further cuts in the length of service for enlisted men should be considered. Needless to say, we do not suggest to support any unconditional reduction that might compromise the nation's war potential but one enabling our young people who are at the prime of youth to devote more of their precious time to industrial purposes.

Next, the total abolition of the militiaman system can be expected to eliminate conscription-related irregularities to a significant degree. At the same time, a new system may be created in its place permitting draftees to do their time at industrial firms or, for those who have finished their graduate school courses, exempting them from military service or even allowing irregularities involving the examination for conscription to continue. In considering these possibilities, authorities should remember to ensure the strictest and fairest operation of the new system.

* Further Cuts Suggested

922C0002C Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
6 Sep 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Further Cuts in the Length of Military Service Not Possible?"]

[Text] The militiaman system will be totally abolished and the military service period for each armed service will be shortened by two to five months, effective 1993. Minister of National Defense [MND] Yi Chong-ku made public yesterday, 5 September, a military service improvement plan with these key points in it: "Effective 1 January 1993, the length of active service will be reduced from the current 30 months to 26 months for the Army and the Marine Corps, from the 32 months to 30 months for the Navy, and from 35 months to 30 months for the Air Force. At the same time, the militiaman system will be abolished completely, leaving the manpower demands for military and militia posts currently manned by militiamen to be met by active service members and combat policemen."

Announcing the plan, Yi said: "We made this decision to help create an atmosphere conducive to a positive arms reduction debate in the North-South dialogue." "If the current military service system should be kept in place, a manpower shortage of approximately 24,000 men is

expected for 1995 and, for that reason, we decided to abolish the militiaman system."

As a result, the total strength of our national armed forces will diminish from the current number of about 830,000 men—660,000 active service members plus 170,000 militiamen—to approximately 700,000 men.

Although it took a bit too long coming, we welcome the MND action.

Manpower is not a determining factor in modern warfare. Rather, such factors as the morale of officers and men, the tactical and strategic techniques, the equipment and weapons systems, and the political and diplomatic causes involved play a decisive role in a war. The Gulf war proved it unequivocally. Despite its superiority in manpower and geographical advantages, the Iraqi army simply collapsed before it could even mount initial resistance against the multinational force.

The militia system was created in April 1969. From the standpoint of the interests of compulsory military service, the system lacked fairness. It has been a hotbed of irregularities: sons of high-ranking officials and wealthy families abused the system as a means to finish their military service obligation in an easy way. Also, by allowing militiamen to commute from their homes, many problems arose. The policy had a negative impact on the discipline of troops in general. People had demanded its abolition for a long time.

Cutting the length of active service is a global trend. To bind talented youth to military service for an unnecessarily long period of time is not only unfair for a draftee's personal development but also inconsistent with the nation's overall manpower demand-supply program at a time when a small but efficient army is the order of the day. Moreover, a lengthy compulsory service system tends to harm the morale of the entire armed forces.

Therefore, those with advanced academic backgrounds should be placed in service on a priority basis. It is also necessary to reduce the length of service for them. Also, manpower reductions and cuts in the length of active service under small-but-efficient-army programs ought to be applied equally to all draftees. Although some are skeptical about the wisdom of shortening the active service at a time when the military has to operate modern, sophisticated equipment and weapons systems, those doubts can be addressed by securing enough professional personnel, including officers and noncommissioned officers.

While we welcome the push for defense spending disclosures and measures to abolish the militiaman system and cut the length of active service, we also propose that authorities concerned take a step further and eliminate all exemptions to ensure that all the draft-age youth are placed in the service, and that, at the same time, authorities actively study ways and means to further shorten the length of active service.

*** No's Official, Private Information Channels**

912C0321A Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
1 Sep 91 p 7

[Article by reporter Yun Kuk-han: "Vast Amount of Information Provided to President Through Official and Private Channels"]

[Text] When a political crisis developed last May due to the death of Kang Kyong-tae, a Myongji University student, there were doubts among the opposition as well as among ruling party members as to whether President No Tae-u correctly understands the people's opinion.

These doubts stemmed from the fact that for about a month the president ignored the people's angry voices requesting the resignation of the then-Prime Minister No Che-pong. Furthermore, the president seemed to consider the people's request as a challenge to overthrow the government by a small anti-government group.

A similar suspicion arose earlier this year when a scandal emerged over foreign trips by National Assemblymen with illegal financial assistance from businessmen.

Various Information Received on Every Event

The point is that President No is surrounded by a human curtain of a small number of close associates who report their own opinions to him under the pretext that they represent public opinion.

The Chongwadae [presidential residence and office] staff members simply denied such a concern by saying, "It is nonsense."

According to staff members, the people would know that their worries are groundless if they knew even a little about the policy-making procedure within the ruling circles, including the president himself and the Chongwadae staff.

The argument by the Chongwadae staff members seems to be factual to a large degree.

The amount of information that the president receives in either written or oral form is so enormous that most people could hardly imagine. The content of the information is very diversified as well.

From the start till the end of his official business day, the president deals with written and oral reports. The amount of reports that he takes home for review is also enormous.

Although receiving and analyzing information are not the only presidential tasks during the day, most of his work is related to information.

The president has to deal with a wide scope of information, including the trend of national politics, National Assembly and political party activities, movements of important figures, and foreign country developments. Thus, no one in the country can be better informed in

such diversified areas than the president. From whom does the president get the information?

The president's information network can be put into official and private categories. Official channels include the Chongwadae staff members, the cabinet, the National Security Planning Agency (NSPA), the military, the police, and journalists.

A lot of information originating from different official channels overlaps. Therefore, the president receives diversified interpretations on the same subject matter.

For example, during the large-district election last June, five government organizations briefed him on their own prediction of the election. They included the Ministry of Home Affairs, the NSPA, the National Police Headquarters, the Defense Security Command (DSC), and the City of Seoul.

Although the predictions made by the five organizations were substantially different from the actual outcome, the information that the president received was very diversified.

When the Kang Kyong-tae incident occurred, the Chongwadae Civil Affairs Office reported to the president on what the people were saying about him.

Some insiders said that the staff members of the Civil Affairs Office honestly reported the people opinions to the president that "President No is the most incompetent of all the presidents in Korean history."

The most important official information channels are the Offices of Senior Presidential Secretaries and Assistants in Chongwadae.

Among these, the Offices of Information and Civil Affairs, and the Office of the Assistant to the President for State Policy play the most important role in information collection.

The Office of the Information Secretary gives a daily brief to the president based on information collected from various newspapers, radios and TV broadcasts, and magazines. Of course, the president himself also reads newspapers, listens to the radio, and watches TV.

Information Sent to the Demonstration Site

The Office of Civil Affairs Secretary frequently reports to the president on public opinion from all sectors, including ordinary people and intellectuals who lead public opinion.

When there are important street demonstrations related to the national state of affairs, for instance, members of the Civil Affairs Office gather first-hand information at the demonstration sites. Recently, the Civil Affairs Office reported to the president on the public opinion on the Odeyang [Five Oceans] incident, and the flood victims of the Yongnam [Southeastern] area.

The Office of Civil Affairs is responsible for gathering information not only on important figures, including former presidents, but also on the president's relatives. The movements of former President Chon Tu-hwan and his close associates are also frequently reported to the president.

As to the former President Chon, in particular, all the details are reported to President No, including Chon's complaints about the 6th Republic, profiles of Chon's close associates, and their discussions and behavior.

The Office of the Assistant for State Policy is an important private information channel.

Kim Hak-chun, presidential assistant for State Policy, meets with 200 people on the average every month, including prominent dissidents. Kim gathers information from them and reports to the president.

Kim also conducts secret opinion polls on the president, on national affairs or on major political issues. Recently, he conducted polls on the UN membership and on the next presidential candidates.

Other Offices of Presidential Secretaries, Advisers, and Assistants, such as Political Affairs, Social Affairs, Administrative Affairs, and Security Affairs, continuously report to the president in each area of expertise.

Concerning the selection of the next generation fighters, the Chongwadae Office of Presidential Assistant for Security Affairs recommended the F-16 to the president, whereas the Ministry of Defense recommended the F-18.

Of course, details on the strengths and weaknesses of the two fighters were also conveyed to the president. The final selection of the F-16 illustrates the fact that the quantity of available information is one thing, and how it is reflected in the decision-making is another.

Weekly Meetings Held of Thursdays With NSPA Director

Currently, three senior administration members regularly meet with the president once a week and brief him. They are the prime minister, the director of the NSPA, and the executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP).

President No meets with Prime Minister Chong Won-sik every Friday and is briefed on the people's opinion on state affairs, cabinet meetings, movements of the cabinet members, major policies, and on the selection of officials for major government positions.

The president also meets with the director of the NSPA So Tong-kwon every Thursday on a regular basis. It is known that So provides major domestic and international information, including domestic politics, and discusses these issues with the president.

Although less frequent than during the 5th Republic, the Commander of the DFC also privately meets with the

president approximately every other month, and briefs him on the movements within the military establishment and the civilian sector.

Review the Letters of Appeal From the Public

The NSPA, the DFC, and the police make a daily brief in a booklet summarizing a wide spectrum of information, covering the movements of political circles, state affairs, and students; movements of farmers, religious leaders, major private organizations and their leaders; and even foreign information such as the crisis in the Soviet Union.

In addition, various government administrative organizations and the office of prosecutors also brief the president on public opinion and other information related to their line of business.

Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling DLP, gives weekly briefings to the president on DLP party affairs.

Furthermore, every day the president gets many letters with suggestions, civil petitions and accusations.

When the news on some overly health-conscious people sucking the gall of a domestically-raised live bear tied to a tree made many people angry, the president ordered the cabinet to make a law banning cruel acts to animals. The president requested the banning of animal abuse after being deeply moved by a letter from an elementary schoolgirl written after she read about the news of the bear.

Aside from such various official information channels, the president has many private information channels as well.

The private information channels may even outnumber the official channels. The private channels include the president's wife, his and her relatives, alumni, personal friends, seniors in every field in the society, and close associates. It is, therefore, possible for the president to misjudge public opinion, but it is not possible to block the stream of information to the president, according to the Chongwadae officials.

Despite all this information, why can the president not make timely decisions on major national affairs, or why are his decisions contrary to what people expect?

Mrs. Kim Ok-suk Also Attends

This reflects the president's inability to make proper and timely decisions based on vast amount of information.

In other words, no matter how much good information is available, it is useful only when it is given to people who can properly make use of it. It is also important for the man who uses the information for decision-making to be unbiased.

Since his election as President in 1987, No has been promising that he will seriously listen to everybody with his big ears.

The president should open his ears to listen to various voices. More importantly, however, the president should be smart enough to make proper judgments and reflect his judgments in his administration of national affairs.

The President's Private Information Channels

During his summer vacation in Chongnamdae, the president's official vacation home, President No invited Choi Chong-hyon, father-in-law of his son, and chairman of the Sonkyong Group; his relatives Kum Chin-ho and Kim Pok-tong; No Chae-pong, former Prime Minister; and Pae Myong-in, former director of the NSPA. The president enjoyed his vacation with them playing golf together.

Right before he left for summer vacation, No met with his Military Academy classmates [Class of 11] and chatted with them.

Last May, No had dinner with several journalists, including chief editors of major domestic newspapers, editorial department chiefs, economic, social, and political section chiefs, and Chongwadae correspondents.

All these meetings can be viewed as examples of unofficial and private information gathering meetings of the president.

Unlike official information channels, such private information gathering meetings can be arranged with anyone whenever the president wants to meet.

Through unofficial and private channels, the president gets first-hand information which supplements official information channels that can distort information by the time it reaches the president.

Among a variety of private information sources that can satisfy the president's desire to converge with public opinion, the important ones include his own relatives, his wife, close associates, and senior members of various classes in the society.

The major information sources among his relatives are Kum Chin-ho, former trade and industry minister; Kim Pok-tong, former head of the Military Academy; Pak Chol-on, current sports minister; and Choi Chong-hyun, chairman of the Sonkyong Group.

They are considered to be the representative private information channels. They not only advise the president in areas of their own experiences, but also exercise powerful influence in almost all areas.

It is well known that the Sports Minister Pak Chol-on, in addition to serving important positions including the presidential assistant for policy, has played an enormous role in national affairs overall, including the task of

merging the three political parties into the current ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and formulating the 6th Republic's northern policy.

The president's wife, Kim Ok-suk, is also an important information gathering channel.

Kim advises her husband in a variety of areas of her interests, by meeting women representing various sectors and also by informing him about reports of the press and the public about current events.

The most important private communication channel is the group of seven, who helped the president be elected and as the preparation committee for power transition right after No won the election in late 1987.

The group of seven consists of then-chairman of the committee, Yi Chun-ku who is a current DLP national assemblyman; Choi Pyong-yol, labor minister; Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for Economic Affairs; Hyon Hong-chu, ambassador to the United States; Kang Yong-sik, chief secretary of the prime minister; Kim Chung-wi, DLP national assemblyman; Yi Chin, chief director of the State Textbook Printing Office. President No meets with them frequently as needed and consults them.

Although the group of seven serve in particular sectors of the government, they give advice to the president in any area, independent of where they are working now.

The seven members contributed greatly to make the president the man he is now and thus they consider themselves to be responsible for the 6th Republic. Their philosophy and goals were the same as the president's even before No became president.

Yi Chun-ku served as secretary general of the former Democratic Justice Party, and as election committee chairman during the 1987 presidential election. Yi is known to be a man of principle who can give frank advice to the president.

When Pak Chol-on, current Sports Minister, showed off his enormous power as the second man in the ruling circle and as founder of the Wolkesu Club, a private politically-motivated club consisting of Pak's supporters, Yi Chin-ku advised the president to get him off the political stage.

The group of seven regularly meet even now for friendship, and from time to time President No joins them.

President No also meets with many senior leaders in various sectors, including Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, and Reverends Han Kyong-chik and Kang Won-ryong, and journalist Yang Ho-min.

When a political crisis developed due to the death of Kang Kyong-tae last May, the president met with former opposition party chairmen, Yi Man-sop, Yi Chol-sung, Yi Min-u, and Yi Chung-hwan and discussed ways of settling the crisis.

Compared to those with whom the president meets only for special occasions, there are those with whom the president meets regularly and thus are considered to be more important private information channels. They are No's high school classmate, Yi Won-cho who is currently a DLP national assemblyman, and classmates from the Military Academy, Kwor Ik-hyon and Kim Sik.

One high-ranking Chongwadae official said that No even has his assistants meet dissidents with whom the president is reluctant to meet himself. No listens especially to the voice of the younger generation including college students. An example of this was the president's meeting with college students to exchange opinions on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the April 19, 1961 student uprising, according to this high official.

It seems that there may be many more private information channels than is known to the outside.

Despite all these private information channels, the problem of making proper judgments based on this information still remains, as in the case of official information channels. It is highly possible that the president tends to meet with those with whom he likes to meet.

Some point out that there are senior advisors from various sectors whom the president calls on only when he faces problems. These advisors are being exploited as propaganda tools to enhance the president's public image.

Not all of the former opposition party chairmen whom the president met last May are considered to be senior advisors. Furthermore, it was pointed out that they have biased opinion.

When the president meets with those working for the media, he has often complained about biased reports in the media, and has requested that his opinions be correctly reflected in the media.

*** National Election Board Presents New Law**

*** Parties React Negatively**

912C0320A Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
2 Sep 91 p 2

[By reporter Kim Tu-u: "Opposition Party: Election Law Revision By Party Politics"]

[Text] As the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] advanced its opinion on a massive revision of the Assemblyman Election Law to the National Assembly on 30 August, the ruling and opposition parties reacted negatively. Some of them say the proposal is unconstitutional, whereas others call for a strict treatment of the matter.

In response to negative reactions from the ruling and opposition parties, CEMC has quickly issued a statement asserting that the proposed laws are not unconstitutional and has stressed that the election laws are not the sole property of the political circle. Consequently, this is likely to stir up negotiations on revising the election laws between the ruling and opposition parties prior to the opening of the regular session of the National Assembly.

Thus far, the ruling and opposition parties, such as Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and New Democratic Party [NDP], focused on changing the electorate system or on establishing more electoral districts. Upon presentation of the CEMC's opinion, they rushed to prepare a revised bill of election laws designed to save money for the election campaign, and they wanted to prepare the bill before the opening of the regular session of the National Assembly. They are facing problems because their goals remain bound by party politics, however.

The following article received mostly negative reactions from the political circle: An elected person who is found guilty of violating the election laws was fined 500,000 won or more at the first trial, will be suspended from the duty of an assemblyman until a final judgment is issued by the Supreme Court.

The opposition parties—including New Democratic Party, Democratic Party and Minjung [People's] Party—as well as a large number of DLP assemblymen contend that this is contrary to the "principle of presumed innocence" as stated in clause four of article 27 of the constitution, which says, "Everybody is innocent until proven guilty."

Secretary General of NDP Kim Won-ki dismissed it, saying, "All men are equal before the law. It is a nonsense to suspend an assemblyman's duty based solely on the judgment of first trial just because he is a politician." Mr. Sin O-chol, chief of the Fourth Policy Mediation Office and a member of DLP Subcommittee for Improvement of Election System, agreed, saying, "I understand, but no further discussion is necessary."

In response, Yim Chae-hyong, director of the Election Department of CEMC, said, "It is intended to suspend an assemblyman's duty—not strip him of his status as an assemblyman—when he is found guilty at the first trial." He added that this does not contradict the principle of presumed innocence, saying, "Even in criminal cases, a person is put in prison when found guilty at the first trial."

According to CEMC, because CEMC itself had concerns over the "possibility of unconstitutionality" during the process of preparing its opinions on the revision [of the election laws], it had consulted senior attorneys and had its opinions examined by Supreme Court Justice Yun Kwan, who is also chairman of CEMC, and members of the election administration commission.

CEMC cites the following examples: (1) When a high-ranking public official becomes impeached and prosecuted, he is suspended from his duty until the Constitutional Court decides the case, and (2) When a public service personnel is indicted for a criminal case, he is immediately relieved from his position according to the National Public Service Law. CEMC says, "The legal and ethical responsibility of an assemblyman is much greater than that of the general public service personnel."

In response to the CEMC's logic, DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae says, "The National Public Service Law has now come into question because a public service personnel loses his job just because he is indicted." He added, "It is improper to suspend the duty of an assemblyman, who is an elected official."

General public opinion is critical on such negative reactions from the ruling and opposition parties, however. Assemblyman So Sok-sin, who clearly violated the election laws, was found guilty; but he is presently active in the legislative work under the DLP's protection. Besides, Assemblyman Hong Hui-kyun has worked as an executive secretary for the Budget Committee.

Assemblyman Pak Chae-kyu was found guilty of accepting bribes. Assemblyman Yi Sang-ok was indicted. Assemblyman Kim Tong-chu was involved in the Suso incident. But all of them have been freed without satisfactory reasons, and some of them are even engaged in assemblyman duties. Assemblyman Sin Chin-su was indicted twice before he finally resigned.

The only assemblymen who remain confined are Assemblyman So Kyong-won, who violated the National Security Law, and Assemblymen Yi Tae-sop and Yi Won-pang, who were involved in the Suso incident. In general, they are sympathized as being "out of luck."

Because the ruling party itself is taking the lead in protecting the lawbreaking assemblymen, the privilege-soaked assemblymen will certainly not agree to such an opinion that will lock them up.

Thus far, the Supreme Court has not issued final judgments on the assemblymen indicted in connection with violating election laws or on charges of irregularities and corruption, even though their terms are about to expire. In this regard, the court, too, cannot easily escape its responsibility.

In response to public criticism, both the ruling and opposition circles support the idea of shortening the judicial proceedings for election illegalities.

Secretary General of DLP Kim Yun-hwan proposed a "six-month period from the first to the third trial," which is much shorter than the CEMC's proposal of one year and six months for all three trials (i.e., six months for each trial).

NDP Spokesman Pak Sang-chon and DP Deputy Spokesman Kim Pu-hyom said, "It is desirable to limit the trial period to correct the habit of taking the election laws lightly."

Even though the ruling and opposition parties agree on establishing time limits for trial, such a provision is not enforceable but instructive which carries only a declaratory meaning. In this regard, what matters is the difference in views among political circles and the court.

Both the ruling and opposition parties are in agreement on the idea of permitting individual speech meetings. But, when it comes to a joint speech meeting, DLP proposes to abolish it, whereas NDP wants to retain the current system of three rounds. They are also unwilling to compromise in the area of restricting the party member solidarity convention, which has been a hotbed of irregularities and unlawful activities, such as bribery and entertainment.

In addition, on the issue of shortening the election campaign period, which at present is 18 days, the DLP has already proposed to reduce it by two days. The NDP has opposed this based on the reason that the shortened campaign period reduces opportunities for contact with voters. Thus, both the ruling and opposition parties are bent on reflecting their own interests rather than speaking for a "fair election."

This is in contrast to the position taken by Minjung [People's] Party, which agreed to almost all items proposed by CEMC. Minjung has no seats on the floor.

If the ruling and opposition parties discuss only partitioning the electoral districts during the negotiation of revising the election laws, and unless they take an interest in a systematic improvement of a clean election, they will not be able to escape the public criticism.

*** Editorial Praises New Law**

912C0320B Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
31 Aug 91 p 2

[Editorial: "Epoch-Making Revision Bill"]

[Text] The bill for revising the Assemblyman Election Law, which was submitted to the National Assembly by the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] on 30 August, is notably objective because it was prepared by a third party. It can be said that this is fundamentally different from the ones that are prepared by the parties solely for the party interests and party politics. CEMC has been trying to distance itself from the ruling and opposition parties to administer a fair election. The bill demonstrates the CEMC's will to change the election habits from the ground up by correcting the blind spots of the election laws that it has detected on site thus far.

The most visible provision is that an assemblyman who is found guilty of violating the election laws at the first trial will be suspended until a final judgment is issued

and that the result of an election will be nullified even if the winner's family members are punished. This is rather remarkable because it reflects the CEMC's will to break the chronic mentality of the candidates who will "exhaust every means to win." The CEMC's bill takes a step forward and limits the total trial period to one year and six months (i.e., six months for each trial). This shows its decisiveness to break the tradition in which, once elected, an assemblyman is guaranteed a four-year term.

In fact, there have been several cases in which assemblymen were found guilty at the first trial but were permitted to retain their status as an assemblyman because political concerns deferred judgments of the higher courts until expiration of their terms.

In addition, the CEMC's bill is a realistic and efficient approach to improve the election system because it actually strengthens punishment of election brokers, who are the principal offenders of the corruption. In fact, when the election season approaches, these expert electioneers come to life and publicly make a huge sum of money by urging the candidates blinded by votes to spread money and other valuables.

Accordingly, in order to prevent the candidates from overspending, the CEMC's bill requires the candidates to open individual accounts at each candidate's bank through which all election expenses are paid. Under this plan, the CEMC will audit the accounts after the election is over. This is rather a unique idea.

In addition, CEMC suggested a new idea of holding joint debate meetings among candidates to correct the inconsistency of the present law which restricts opportunities for contact between the candidates and the voters. Also, the proposal of a large-scale expansion of individual speech meetings—along with permitting the election campaign through newspapers and broadcast networks—is particularly noteworthy because it is quite an advanced idea.

Moreover, to achieve a "costless election campaign," CEMC will pay for the following items: campaign speeches on television and radio, broadcasts of personal history, joint speech meetings, and hanging up election posters. Because the bill was prepared by the election management authorities, it certainly contains items that do not agree with the interests of the parties or politicians; however, we think it will not be harmful even if the ruling and opposition parties and the National Assembly accept most of it.

Ruling Party Criticized for Behavior at Assembly

SK2911021191 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Nov 91 pp 2, 3

[By staff reporter Kim Chong-chan]

[Text] Newspaper after newspaper is heaping criticism on the giant ruling party for its reckless behavior shown

at the National Assembly. Lawmakers of the Democratic Liberal Party forced 27 controversial bills through parliamentary committees between Tuesday and early Wednesday, which resulted in violent outcries from the opposition lawmakers.

The influential Choson Ilbo lashed at the government party by saying, "Is the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) paying no attention to the opinion of the public?"

The ruling party leaders were in jubilant mood in the aftermath of their "victory" at the parliament.

As if nothing serious happened, the party's No. 2 man Kim Yong-sam went off Wednesday to a provincial area to attend an auto plant dedication ceremony sponsored by a big business group.

Kim Chong-ho, the parliamentary majority leader, was busy receiving congratulations from his party members for the railroading of the disputed bills through parliamentary panels.

But the atmosphere has changed yesterday. Most major newspapers criticized the ruling party for its behavior. The party leaders now appeal for "politics of dialogue and compromise."

It is highly unusual that the ruling party took on such battering from major dailies which are now engaged in self clean-up campaigns.

Political analysts remain skeptical as to why the government party rammed the controversial bills, notably one related to the development of the famous resort island of Cheju, through parliamentary committees, by ignoring most regulations and practices of the National Assembly.

Many analysts believe that such behavior arose from the party leaders' blind loyalty to President No Tae-u, concurrently head of the majority party.

The analysts note that all DLP lawmakers are very much concerned about the next parliamentary elections expected in March next year. Except a few, the incumbent lawmakers of the ruling party hope to receive party tickets and be elected to the National Assembly. Their four-year term expires in May next year.

Stiff competition lies ahead for those wanting to get the nomination of the opposition Democratic Party as well as the ruling DLP. Nomination is still "granted" by the heads of the ruling and opposition parties.

The degree of loyalty, therefore, is often a major factor in nomination of parliamentary election candidates.

Anyway, the distasteful conduct displayed by the ruling party lawmakers is certain to help deepen public distrust of politics and politicians.

According to most opinion polls, most Koreans have little faith in politics and politicians.

The ugly scenes of heated disputes may prove that Korea's parliamentary politics have changed little, though the violence at the Assembly appeared to be lessening.

In the past, angry opposition lawmakers had rushed the chairman's desk and grabbed frantically for the gavel. Sometimes, they had hurled lawmakers' name plates on the conference table and at ruling party lawmakers.

But this time, the attacking opposition legislators, shouting catcalls, only tried to cover the mouth of O Han-ku, chairman of the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, with their hands as O was about to proceed with the session.

Political observers attributed the frequent occurrence of scufflings between the ruling and opposition lawmakers to a lack of spirit of compromise. The all-or-nothing principle still haunts Korea's parliament.

Of the 298 National Assembly seats, the ruling party has 214 seats, while the opposition Democratic Party has only 75 seats. The rest are independents.

Critics say that most legislators associated with the party in power have taken militant-like measures in the National Assembly.

For this, they have been castigated as rubber-stamps for government policies.

* Futures Exchange To Open in 1992

922C0005A Seoul CHUGAN MAEGYONG in Korean
11 Sep 91 pp 36-39

[By reporter Kim Song-won: "ROK Futures Exchange Opening Next Year—Agricultural Produce Being Listed First; Likely To Contribute to Price, Supply-Demand Stability"]

[Text] A futures exchange is going to open in our country next year. The government decided to authorize a one-year test run of futures transactions from July 1992 to June 1993, then put the exchange in full operations.

The Office of Supply, which has been pushing for the opening, officially announced the futures exchange opening plan on 20 August. The plan was then forwarded to the Economic Planning Board [EPB] for study.

If all goes well and no other ministries or agencies take exception to its contents, the plan will be officially adopted by the end of June next year and Korea will have a futures exchange similar to what they have in advanced countries.

Despite the imminent opening, a large majority of our people in fact know so little about operations of a futures exchange or the mechanism, functions and utility value of the futures market that they virtually draw a blank on them. Even among government insiders, the understanding of the Chicago futures exchange, namely, the

Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), or the British futures exchange London Metals Exchange (LME) is either low or biased.

They think that the futures market is, after all, either a monopoly of countries with a large-scale economy or a place for speculating. It was that type of perception that obstructed the opening of a futures exchange in our country until today.

"Place-for-Speculating Perception" Was Barrier

It is less than 20 years since Korea showed its first interest in futures transactions. No interest was shown in them until the first oil crunch triggered violent fluctuations in the prices of raw materials at world markets.

As the prices of crude oil, nonferrous metals and grain soared, people—private firms in particular—began understanding the importance of futures markets.

The president approved the introduction of a futures market in September 1974, which led to a debate on futures by officials of economic ministries. Thus, a futures transaction clause was eventually inserted in the Enforcement Ordinance of the Procurement Fund Law. It marked the first time a reference to futures transactions appeared in our country's laws. Then, provisions concerning overseas futures transactions were added as special articles to the Enforcement Ordinance of the Business Budget and Accounts Law and the Budget and Accounts Law. In December 1974, regulations governing overseas futures transactions in staple materials were issued in a presidential decree, starting up Korea's overseas futures transactions in February 1975.

Transactions were less than \$200 million in 1986 but continued to double in the subsequent years to reach \$1.48 billion in 1989, \$1.87 billion in 1990, and \$2.8 billion in 1990.

Currently, 79 firms are licensed for futures transactions.

Among them are food processing companies like Dong-Bang Corporation and Cheil Sugar, city banks, 18 investment and financial firms, nine nonferrous metals-related firms including Goldstar Cable and Korea Zinc, five oil refining companies, 11 securities firms, and 20 trading companies.

Also, 14 companies including the CBOT, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME), the Bank of Deutschland, Cargill, Gerald, and Merrill Lynch are participating in their transactions as international members.

Meanwhile, 10 brokerages including Hanguk Futures Exchange, Taehan Commodities and Tongyang Futures are operating at overseas futures exchanges through foreign brokerages.

Those firms and brokerages are dealing in 30 types of commodities including 13 kinds of agricultural and

live-stock products, and precious and nonferrous metals. They are indirectly participating in U.S. and European futures markets.

Dong-Bang Corporation Chairman Sin Myong-su has been deeply interested in foreign futures transactions since the 1970's. Lately, Dongyang Group Chairman Hyon Chae-hyon has actively participated in futures transactions. Also, the Jinro Group, Daewoo Securities, and Cheil Sugar (Samsung) are keeping their eyes on overseas futures transactions.

It is known that an unidentified firm among them earned big profits from its overseas dealings to secure a stable supply of raw materials.

Some Firms Earn Big Money

Recently, entrepreneurs interested in global management have been seen scurrying to futures transactions.

Dongyang Group Chairman Hyon Chae-hyon, who leads the Council on Futures Transactions, is assisting in the training of specialists on futures and in the opening of the ROK futures exchange on behalf of the private sector.

Also, the government, for its part, has long been ready for the opening of the domestic futures exchange. It recently put a finishing touch on its opening plan.

The government plans to hold public hearings on the plan in early September, then write a bill on futures transactions. The bill will be presented to the National Assembly sometime in the first half of next year and the exchange will open upon its passage. It will be put to a test run for one year through June 1993; then, after a review of its mechanism based on the test results, full-scale operations will be authorized, effective the latter half of 1993.

It is to start as a 20 billion-won-scale private membership exchange, with the private sector investing 51 percent and the government 49 percent.

Members will settle transactions on listed items in a public subscription format—approximately 50 of them on each item. According to as yet unofficial plans, the exchange will be completely privatized in the latter half of the 1990's.

The futures exchange will rent facilities from the Korea Exhibition Center or another private installation for its operations until it gets on track and builds a computerized futures center for itself.

For receipt and transfer of the real goods, warehouse receipts will be issued and put into distribution for accounts to be settled upon maturity. The Office of Supply will also rent emergency storage facilities and warehouses in various regions for use as receiving bases.

To operate the exchange, fees will be collected on each transaction, plus a membership due from each member company.

Organizationally, the futures exchange will consist of the general assembly and the board of directors—which are the top decision-making and the executive organs, respectively—and special committees and standing committees under them. There will be separate special committees on agricultural, live-stock and marine products, and on mineral and industrial products. Each committee will be in charge of transactions on respective listed items.

The standing committees will include: the liquidation committee responsible for liquidation matters and the percentages of the real goods to be received; the administration committee in charge of the price range limits, the custody of margin money, and the control of storage and transactions; the regulatory committee in charge of general supervisory details; and, the information analysis committee to help induce appropriate price levels and provide market information.

Avoiding Price Risk, Possibility of Classification

A futures transaction council, like the Securities and Exchange Commission, will control price manipulations, excessive speculations and unfair deals, and oversee the exchange.

Of the first batch of 25 items it selected for listing, the government decided to list five items first—rice, cattle, pigs, garlies, and red pepper.

The annual production of these agricultural items is way over 100 billion won in value, involving many and unspecified persons in the supply and demand aspects. They are seen as ideal items for futures transactions.

In addition, of these items, hedging is possible against price fluctuations and they can also be put into classes. This is another reason that they are seen as suitable for futures transactions. According to the plan, once the exchange gets going on them, the listing will expand to include domestically-produced beans, onions, sesame seeds, peanuts, ginseng, raw silk, chicken, eggs, imported raw hide, imported squids, myongtae [Alaska pollack], mackerels, laver, gold and silver, salt, cement, reinforcing rods, plywood, and synthetic fibers.

When futures transactions become active, other items with which large-quantity transactions are possible will also be added. Bonds and interest rate indices will also be listed, in stages, according to the scenario.

Under the plan, if they deposit a specified amount of cash based on a prescribed ratio, they will plan to allow a brokerage firm to handle that transaction. Therefore, it is anticipated that distributors, food processing firms who are end users, and financial companies will be the main participants in the initial phase of the exchange's operations.

Authorities also plan to give foreign firms access to futures transactions and brokerages in our country.

They decided to first focus on creating market conditions, then pressing on with internationalization of the exchange, keeping pace with the financial liberalization and the opening-up of foreign currency capital markets.

Meanwhile, there are a significant number of people opposed to futures transactions because of the speculative nature of transactions or because they do not fully understand them. Sometimes they are opposed to them because of the friction among bureaucracies. The EPB, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and businesses and groups concerned have conflicting views over which items should be listed.

No Danger in Negative Reaction From Speculation

However, experts explain that the opening of the futures exchange will help correct problems relating to futures markets instead of having a withering effect on them. Also, commenting on the current scramble for business rights over financial futures transactions, they maintain that it is not a big thing.

If business owners and individuals properly use the futures exchange, it will be effective in hedging; however, there is always the speculative undercurrent and, therefore, they need the same experience and judgment as a veteran in stock transactions, experts note.

With grain futures, being able to analyze global weather forecasts is indeed important but more essential is the ability to read the psychological factor and mechanism of the market itself. Furthermore, the flow of funds, interest rate movements, and economic and political movements in various countries all work as variables in investments. It could not be helped, they say, that the abrupt coup d'etat in the Soviet Union triggered violent fluctuations in the grain prices at world markets; however, it is known that for months experts had kept their eyes on developments surrounding Gorbachev. It is characteristic of futures markets that those experts are expected to be able to predict changes of that magnitude. The point is that futures markets demand that much insight.

Techniques utilizing charts and graphs are well developed as in stock markets or even with greater diversity. It is also necessary to make effective use of such indices available.

At times, negative speculative aspects of futures markets would come to the front, spawning arguments that they are good for nothing. But experts maintain that people will understand that they pose no problems when compared with speculations in stock markets.

Import Figures Show First Decline in Year

*SK2911064491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT
29 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP)—Imports have declined for the first time this year, falling 3.1 percent in the first 26 days of November from the same period last year, after a 21-percent jump for January-October, trade officials said Friday.

Help came mostly from lower oil prices and with strong exports at end of the month the November trade deficit may be less than 1 billion U.S. dollars, they said.

Government figures put imports at 6.257 billion dollars as of Nov. 26, down 3.1 percent from the same period last year.

January-October imports were tallied at 67.56 billion dollars, a 21 percent increase from the same months last year.

July chalked up a 31.7-percent gain and August a 16.8-percent rise. The figure was 4.9 percent for September and 15.1 percent in October.

The officials said that lower oil prices combined with calmer domestic consumption and the construction boom helped bring down the numbers for November.

Crude oil that cost as much as 31.43 dollars a barrel a year ago now costs 18.5 dollars.

Exports this month are up 8.8 percent over the same 26 days last year at 4.39 billion dollars, but the trade deficit on a customs clearance basis is 1.87 billion dollars for the period.

The officials said they are optimistic, however, since exports surge at the end of the month. The final tally at the end of November is likely to show a trade deficit of less than 1 billion dollars.

Burma**Military Reports Aung San Suu Kyi 'Alive, Well'**

*BK2911011591 Bangkok THE NATION in English
29 Nov 91 p A2*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Burmese military leaders have confirmed Nobel Prize laureate Aung San Suu Kyi is alive and well and say she is allowed to receive letters from her husband, a senior Thai official said yesterday.

It was Rangoon's first public reaction since the opposition leader was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in October.

The message came in response to an "indirect" appeal made by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun early this month to Burma's ruling junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Committee, following a request from Suu Kyi's husband Michael Aris to the premier, said Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek.

An informed source, who monitors Burmese affairs, said Aris sent the letter to Anan and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin. Thailand had responded promptly in line with its policy of constructive engagement.

Sakthip said the message, which was conveyed via the Thai Foreign Ministry recently, said Suu Kyi was safe, had not suffered any illness, and would be allowed to receive letters from her husband on condition they were unsealed.

Aris said in New York on Monday that Burmese authorities earlier this year had offered to allow letters to reach his wife if he could persuade her to go into exile. The last letter he had received from her was 16 months ago.

The source described the Rangoon's move as positive but cautioned to say that it was directly in response to Anan's appeal.

"The Burmese government's reaction might be in response to the growing pressure brought to bear on the junta by the West over gross human rights abuse in Burma," the source said.

Thailand and other ASEAN member states, which came under harsh criticism from Western countries for ignoring human rights abuses in Burma, agreed to take a constructive approach towards Burma by sending special envoy, Philippines Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus, to hold a dialogue with the ruling junta.

Manglapus is scheduled to visit Rangoon Dec 2-4, but in his capacity as foreign minister rather than as an ASEAN representative, following a request from the Burmese government. He will stop in Bangkok on Dec 5 to brief Asa on his visit.

Bangkok and Rangoon, as well as other ASEAN countries, have been working on the "theme of talks" Manglapus would raise with Rangoon which will focus on

Burma's failure to honour the May 1990 election victory of Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy.

Than Swe: Karen Insurgents Dry Season Target

*BK2911013791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Nov 91 p 2*

[Text] Burma has turned down a Thai proposal to solve its domestic insurgency problem through political means rather than through military action.

The proposal was made at the 6th Regional Thai-Burmese Border Committee meeting in Taunggyi township during November 11-16 by the Thai delegation, headed by Third Army Region commander Lt-Gen Phairot Chanthaurai.

An informed source said that Gen Than Shwe, vice chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), rejected the Thai proposal, saying the insurgency problem is an impediment to national development.

The general also stressed that the Karen National Union, a major rebel group, would continue to be the main target of a suppression drive during the dry season, said the source.

Thai people living near the Thai-Burmese border from Mae Sot district in Tak to Mae Hong Son in Chiang Rai have been warned to keep a safe distance from the border for their own safety, the source said.

The meeting also discussed a plan for the repatriation of some 40,000 Burmese taking refuge in Thailand, mostly in Tak Province.

Resignation of NLD Representative Announced

*BK2811094891 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 27 Nov 91*

[Announcement No. 979 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], dated 27 November 1991]

[Text] Subject: U Ohn Myint, elected representative from Bokpyin township constituency, Tenasserim Division, given permission to resign.

1. U Ohn Myint, who represented the National League for Democracy and was elected from Bokpyin township constituency, Tenasserim Division, during the multiparty democratic general elections, has voluntarily sought permission from the commission to vacate his seat for health reasons.

2. Acting on the above submission by U Ohn Myint, and in accordance with Article 11-E of the Elections Law, the Elections Commission hereby permits the resignation of U Tin Myint as representative from Bokpyin township constituency, Tenasserim Division, effective from today.

By the authority vested in me,
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Foreign Minister on Embassy in Cambodia, EAEC

BK2511112691 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES
in English 23 Nov 91 p 6

[Text] Ipoh, Fri.—Malaysia has sent an exploratory team to Cambodia for the setting up of an embassy.

Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Malaysia was giving its whole-hearted cooperation to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) which has been given the power to hold general elections in the country.

"We have been helping in the Cambodian peace process for many years and would like peace to return to the country," he told reporters on arrival at the Sultan Azlan Shah Airport yesterday afternoon.

He is scheduled to open the annual general meeting of a religious organisation here tomorrow.

Datuk Abdullah said that so far he had not heard of any request for aid from the Phnom Penh government.

"But we are willing to give any assistance necessary."

On the Malaysia-proposed East Asia Economic Caucus (EAEC), formerly named the East Asia Economic Group (EAEG), Datuk Abdullah said ASEAN countries were expected to discuss and contribute ideas to the proposal at the ASEAN summit in January.

He said that since ASEAN countries had not fully discussed the proposal, it would be premature for any country, including the United States and Japan to protest against its formation.

"They must give a chance for ASEAN to decide on this," he added.

UN Representative Criticizes Israel

BK2911093591 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0724 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 29 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia is "deeply disappointed" with the stand adopted by Israel in the efforts towards seeking a peace settlement in West Asia and with regard to the Palestinian issue.

Its permanent representative to the United Nations, Razali Ismail, said Israel's attitude was "a big disappointment, unbending and arrogant".

It was also reminiscent of the outdated days of the cold war, he said in his address at the plenary session of the

UN General Assembly on the situation in the Middle East Thursday. The text of his speech was released here Friday.

Razali criticised Israel for building Jewish settlements illegally on the occupied Syrian Golan heights "right in the midst of the Madrid conference", which he described as the most serious and promising peace effort over the years.

The actions were unnecessarily provocative and anti-peace, he said.

He commended U.S. President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker for their role in the Madrid peace conference.

Razali also said that Malaysia supported the establishment of a zone free from all types of weapons of mass destruction including nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in West Asia.

"In this connection, accession of all countries in the region to the treaty of a non-proliferation of nuclear weapons will be of decisive significance in speeding up the process of establishing such a zone.

"Malaysia joins in calling upon all countries in the region, particularly Israel pending and during the establishment of the zone, to agree placing all their nuclear activities and facilities under the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards," he added.

Razali said the widespread belief that Israel possessed nuclear weapons had caused fears for other countries in that region and led to building up of arms including nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

At a separate session, Malaysia's deputy permanent representative Redzuan Kushairi called on the UN to condemn Israel for what he described as "continued transgression of international law and persistent mistreatment of the Palestinian people."

"The UN efforts to encourage human rights would become an empty claim if major human rights violations by the Israeli authorities are not met with commensurate action by the UN," he said.

Redzuan stated this in his address at a session to discuss a report by the UN special committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting human rights of the Palestinian people and other Arabs in the occupied territories.

He also said that Malaysia viewed with "grave concern" Israeli's policy to establish illegal Jewish settlements in the Palestine and Arab occupied territories.

King Receives Venezuela, Iran, Hungary Envoys

BK2211103491 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0732 GMT 22 Nov 91

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 22 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian yang di-pertuan agong (king), Sultan

Azlan Shah, said Friday developing countries must participate fully in the construction of the new world order to ensure their vital interests were preserved and enhanced.

It was thus incumbent upon these nations to consult more closely, formulate common positions, and bring their collective voice to bear in the fora of the world, he said when accepting the credentials of the first resident Venezuelan ambassador to Malaysia Gaudy Gimenez at Istana Negara (national palace).

We are heartened by Venezuela's commitment to this cause and we are confident that under Venezuela's leadership, the second summit of G-15 [group of 15 developing countries] leaders to be held this month in Caracas will make a major contribution to South-South cooperation, his majesty said.

Malaysia staged the inaugural G-15 meeting here 18 months ago aimed at spearheading greater economic interaction and cooperation among developing countries.

The yang di-pertuan agong said Gimenez's presence as Venezuela's first resident ambassador here was an important milestone in the relations of both countries after momentous strides were made over the last two years.

He was happy to note that a Malaysian embassy was set up in Caracas last year and several trade and business delegations had been exchanged with bilateral trade increased from M [Malaysian] \$6.7 million (U.S. \$2.4 million) to M \$28.6 million (U.S. \$10.4 million).

Gimenez, in handing over the credentials given to him by President Carlos Andres Perez, said he was honoured to be the first resident ambassador to Malaysia, a nation greatly admired in his country.

In an unequal world, where the law of the strongest sometimes has ruled, that is precisely what your country and mine are trying to correct whatever we consider is not honest and just, said the 56-year-old lawyer-trained ambassador.

The yang di-pertuan agong also accepted the credentials of two other new ambassadors, Ahmad 'Ajallu'iyen of Iran and Sandor Jolsvai of Hungary.

His majesty told 'Ajallu'iyen, 42, that it was regrettable that peace had yet to prevail in West Asia where the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question remained unresolved.

Israel's deliberate policy in continuing to establish illegal settlements in the occupied territories could threaten the peace process in the region, he added.

'Ajallu'iyen, who graduated in mechanical engineering, said despite the increasing volumes in Malaysia-Iran commercial relations, there were still a lot of potentials in the expansion of economic ties.

His majesty told Jolsvai, 48, that the will demonstrated by the people of Hungary in bringing about change and in striving to create a developed and progressive society was admired.

It has become a model and the envy of other nations in Central and Eastern Europe, he added.

Deputy Prime Minister Meets Zimbabwe's Nkomo

*BK2611101891 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0841 GMT 26 Nov 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 26 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia may send experts to Zimbabwe to help that country's gold mining industry, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Ghafar Baba said Tuesday.

He said he was arranging a special briefing on the activities of the Malaysian Mining Corporation for visiting Zimbabwean Second Vice President Dr. Joshua Nkomo.

"Dr. Nkomo is very interested in the progress of our mining industry now undertaken fully by Malaysians," he told reporters after receiving the Zimbabwean leader at his office here.

Ghafar said the corporation could send its experts to Zimbabwe with a view of helping the country's gold mining industry.

He and Dr. Nkomo also discussed direct air links between the two countries and the matter was now in the hand of their respective national carriers, said Ghafar.

It was now up to Malaysia Airlines (MAS) and Zimbabwe Airline to hold further discussion as the matter had been agreed to by leaders of both countries in Harare last month, he said.

Ghafar said the air links would be to Malaysia's advantage as MAS would be the first airline in ASEAN to fly direct to Zimbabwe.

Earlier, Dr. Nkomo visited the Malaysian Trade Exposition Centre (MEXPO) here.

Speaking to reporters later, he invited Malaysian businessmen to explore investment opportunities in manufacturing, hotels, tourism, and resort development projects.

Singapore

Defense Chief Returns From Middle East Tour

BK2711162391 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] The Singapore Armed Forces Chief of Defence Force Lieutenant General Winston Choo has returned home tonight from a 12-day visit to the Middle East. Gen. Choo visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Turkey.

The Mindef [Ministry of Defense] statement said Gen. Choo reported that his visit was most successful. He had the opportunity to meet his counterparts [words indistinct] further introductions between the armed forces. He said the defense forces will be able to [words indistinct] the SAF [Singapore Armed Forces] and he hoped it will interest them to establish further relations.

This is Gen. Choo's first official visit to the Middle East.

Cambodia

Son Sen Vows Cooperation in Accord Application

BK2811012391 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] On the morning of 25 November in Phnom Penh, His Excellency Son Sen, member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia and commander in chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], held talks with H.E. [His Excellency] General Timothy Dibuama, military adviser to the UN secretary general; H.E. Ataul Karim, head of the UN advance mission in Cambodia [UNAMIC]; and Their Excellencies Gen. Sanderson and Michel Lordon, heads of the UNAMIC's military wing.

H.E. Son Sen expressed the warmest welcome to H.E. Gen. Timothy Dibuama and his delegation which had come to Phnom Penh in order to discuss the process of implementing with effectiveness the Paris 23 October 1991 accord. H.E. Son Sen reaffirmed the goodwill of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and NADK to painstakingly, sincerely, scrupulously, completely, and speedily enforce the Paris accord so as to restore peace and independence to Cambodia, thereby achieving national reconciliation and compromise among Cambodians. This is to allow the entire Cambodian people to join forces within a great national union to rebuild the country toward rapid progress.

H.E. Son Sen also underlined that the Cambodian people in and outside the country as well as all the Cambodian parties and the people worldwide only want to see peace restored to Cambodia, with its independence, national reconciliation, and compromise among the Cambodians achieved.

The PDK and NADK pledge to strive to do everything they can to effectively cooperate with all other Cambodian parties as well as the United Nations, the UNAMIC, and the UN transitional authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to make the implementation of the accord a success.

In the talks, Gen. Timothy Dibuama highly valued the PDK's cooperative spirit and expressed his pleasure to have seen the SNC headquartered in Phnom Penh. He pointed out that the SNC presence in the capital city would facilitate the cooperation between the SNC and the UNAMIC and UNTAC.

Hun Sen-Led Delegation Meets With UNAMIC

BK2811043291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] On the morning of 26 November at the Council of Ministers office, a delegation composed of representatives from the party, the government, and the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] led by His Excellency Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC], and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, held a cordial working meeting with a UN delegation conducted by Ghanaian General Timothy Dibuama and the representatives of the UN advance mission in Cambodia [UNAMIC], including UNAMIC Head Mr. Ataul Karim of Bangladesh and UNAMIC's military wing chief, Lieutenant General Michel Lordon of France, who are presently carrying out their missions in Cambodia for a limited period of time.

The talks were held in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and close cooperation aimed at smoothing the most important and pressing tasks to be performed in the near future—the effective implementation of the Paris accord signed on 23 October 1991.

Following successive working sessions held between the SOC Defense Ministry and the UNAMIC in accordance with the Paris accord on Cambodia, on the afternoon of 26 November at the Defense Ministry's Foreign Relations Department, a crucial working meeting took place between the SOC Defense Ministry's standing coordinating committee led by senior Lt. Gen. Ke Kimyan, first deputy Defense minister and chairman of the standing coordinating committee, and the UN delegation led by Lt. Gen. Timothy Dibuama, including senior officials, senior military officers, and military wing chiefs of the UNAMIC.

On the performance of the UNAMIC's tasks, Lt. Gen. Timothy Dibuama pointed out that the mission earnestly thanked and counted on the assistance and facilities provided by the SOC's party and Government, specifically the cooperation from the SOC Defense Ministry, which had created favorable conditions for the efficient implementation of the accord. Gen. Timothy Dibuama also indicated that the UN military mission, led by himself and having about 27 members and currently on a short working visit to Cambodia, had seen the reality of the situation and clearly understood the intention and spirit of compromise of the SOC Government, which as always wants a genuine peace in Cambodia. The general also stressed that we should closely work together, and especially in the military field, armed forces at all sectors and levels of the Cambodian parties and the UNAMIC's military teams should closely cooperate with one another so as to effectively carry out the tasks during the transitional period with a view to achieving an ultimate success which is peace and stability in Cambodia and the entire Asian region.

On that occasion, Senior Lt. Gen. Ke Kimyan clearly underlined that with goodwill to have genuine peace and justice, the SOC's Government and Defense Ministry had displayed all-out efforts to cooperate with and created all kinds of favorable conditions for the UNAMIC. In the future as in the past, the SOC's CPAF are ready and well-prepared to facilitate every task of the UN mission in Cambodia and pledge to enforce the Paris 23 October 1991 accord with effectiveness.

Sihanouk Meets With Son Sann, UN Mission Chief

BK2811005091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1848 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 27 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk met faction leader Son Sann and the head of the United Nations mission here Wednesday to assure them that Cambodia would still try to implement its peace plan.

The meeting took place after an angry mob tried to lynch Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan shortly after his arrival to Phnom Penh, casting doubt on the future of the peace process.

Khieu Samphan, as a member of the Supreme National Council (SNC), is an integral part of the treaty ending a nearly 13-year civil war. He flew back to Bangkok after the mob incident, in which he was injured.

France's Ambassador to Cambodia Philip Costes and Foreign Minister Hor Namhong also attended the two-hour meeting which ended around midnight (1700 GMT), said a source who was present but asked not to be identified.

Prince Sihanouk expressed the desire to have the SNC meet outside of Cambodia, the source said.

Another source said ambassadors and envoys from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—were also invited to the meeting.

But Costes was the only one to attend. France, the former colonial power in Indochina, has played a major role in the peace process.

Son Sann Urges Immediate UNTAC Deployment

BK2811030391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Nov 91 p A1, A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan was forced to flee back to Bangkok with his delegation yesterday after being injured in a violent attack on his villa by angry mobs on the first day of his return to Phnom Penh from 13 years of exile.

Speaking with THE NATION in Phnom Penh, Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], called for the immediate deployment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to ensure the peace accord could still be carried out. [passage omitted]

However, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday he did not think the attack on Khieu Samphan would affect the United Nations peace plan. [passage omitted]

In an interview with THE NATION following the bloody incident, KPNLF leader Son Sann said he was "very unhappy" and that the attack would prove to be "an obstacle to the implementation of the Paris peace accord".

He called for the immediate deployment of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia to secure the implementation of the peace accord.

"We appeal to the United Nations for the full deployment of the UNTAC as soon as possible, so that the peace agreement will be fully honoured," he said.

He said he had met twice with Son Sen in Phnom Penh and that the Khmer Rouge defence minister had felt there was sufficient protection for his faction's leaders in the capital.

Son Sann said the immediate task was for the SNC to meet as soon as possible either in Phnom Penh, on the Cambodian border, or in Bangkok. He said he doubted that Sihanouk would be able to bring the council together in Phnom Penh given the attack, but stressed that a meeting would not have the same significance if it were not held in the Cambodian capital.

He expressed a personal plea for the Cambodian people to calm down in order to save the peace accord and the country. He added that he would meet with Sihanouk later last night to discuss what should be done.

Meanwhile, Premier Anan said yesterday he hoped the Cambodian factions would be able to find a way out of the present quagmire.

Anan said the attack was not masterminded by anyone to prevent the Khmer Rouge from participating in the peace plan but "rather it is an act of revenge by some Cambodians."

"The Khmer Rouge cannot be rejected—they are part of the Cambodian peace plan," he said.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin last night urged the four Cambodian factions to work out ways to guarantee the safe return of the Khmer Rouge leaders to Phnom Penh.

Asa, who met with Khieu on Monday, stressed that Thailand would not interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia but said he hoped the incident would not damage the peace process.

"Thailand is ready to extend assistance to the Cambodians if need be," he said, without elaborating.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said there would not be any special security arrangements for the Khmer Rouge leaders during their stay in Thailand.

Meanwhile, Lt Gen Wanlop Chittaroek, spokesman of the Supreme Command, expressed concern over the incident saying he feared the Khmer Rouge would be angered by the humiliation inflicted on their leader.

He also said the incident could also stall the UN plan to repatriate more than 350,000 displaced Cambodians.

Khmer Rouge Agrees to SNC Meeting in Thailand

*BK2811052291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 27 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Thursday that the Khmer Rouge had agreed to attend a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) in Thailand.

The meeting would be held in Phatthaya on December 3, the prince said.

An attack on the Marxist faction's leaders Wednesday in Phnom Penh had put the Cambodian peace process in jeopardy, but the Khmer Rouge said in Bangkok that they would not abandon the process.

Phnom Penh Foreign Minister Hor Namhong, who is also a member of the SNC, cast doubt on the exact meeting day, saying it was scheduled for December 4.

Prince Sihanouk said the meeting would only pave the way to continuing the peace process, and that the Khmer Rouge would return soon to Phnom Penh.

"They will be back on the day (Prime Minister) Hun Sen can give a solid, serious guarantee of safety for them," he said.

"The Khmer Rouge will be happy to have a working session with the other members of the SNC," he said.

Thailand Agrees To Host Meeting

*BK2811092491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 28 (AFP)—Thailand agreed on Thursday to host a meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC).

Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoet said Thailand would host the meeting on December 3.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the SNC, said in Phnom Penh earlier Thursday that the meeting would be held in the eastern seaside resort of Phatthaya. Sakthip, however, said it could also take place in Bangkok.

The prince's announcement followed an incident in Phnom Penh on Wednesday when an angry mob attacked on Wednesday the residence of Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan who narrowly escaped with his life.

Khieu Samphan, who was slightly injured during the attack, and the faction's military chief Son Sen were evacuated by armoured personnel carrier from his residence to Phnom Penh airport and flown to Bangkok.

Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phao Sarasin told reporters on Thursday that Khieu Samphan was in the Thai capital to receive medical treatment for "minor injuries."

Khieu Samphan would be accorded top security by military and police security units while residing in Bangkok, Phao said, adding that he did not know how long the Cambodian leader intended to stay in the Thai capital.

Thai Supreme Command deputy spokesman Lieutenant General Somchai Saetaphan said the Thai military was worried that the incident would delay the Cambodian peace process, which may in turn delay the United Nation's plans to repatriate some 350,000 Cambodian refugees from Thailand.

Perm Five Representatives Comment

*BK2811100091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0950 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 28 (AFP)—Representatives of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council [Perm Five] agreed here Thursday that they should attend a Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting in Thailand.

The SNC ceasefire supervision body groups the four Cambodian factions who have fought a nearly 13-year-old civil war.

The meeting was switched to Phatthaya, Thailand, after leaders of the Khmer Rouge were driven out of the Cambodian capital by an angry lynch mob on Wednesday.

SNC chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk said the Khmer Rouge would attend the rescheduled meeting on December 3.

The ambassadors and envoys to the SNC, from the United States, France, Britain, China and the Soviet Union, held their meeting 24 hours after the events that drove Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen from the capital.

They were joined by the head of the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia, Ataul Karim.

The five members "are keen that the peace process should go through," said a source who attended the meeting but did not want to be identified.

However, another source at the meeting said the SNC must meet in Phnom Penh in order to function properly.

"It is a very necessary condition for the smooth implementation of the accord," he said.

He also said it was possible that the Security Council would try to speed up sending U.N. peacekeeping troops to Cambodia.

The Security Council drafted the peace plan for Cambodia which provides for elections in 1993 after a period of U.N. supervision.

China, which has supported the Khmer Rouge throughout the civil war, had no objections to the SNC meeting being held in Thailand.

A third source at the meeting said the five members—who still needed the official approval of their governments—would press upon Prime Minister Hun Sen the gravity of not ensuring security for the Khmer Rouge.

The representatives of the permanent five, who meet regularly in the Cambodian capital, had called a special session to discuss the changing situation.

French Spokesman Bernard Comments

*AU2811144691 Paris AFP in English 1426 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Paris, Nov 28 (AFP) — The Cambodian Supreme National Council may meet outside Cambodia without changing its legal status, French Foreign Ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard said on Thursday [28 November], the day after mob violence forced two Khmer rouges Leaders to flee Cambodia for Thailand. If the council met in Thailand it would have "as much authority" as the three meetings already held in Pattaya, Thailand, or in Beijing, he said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of the council, said on Thursday that the Khmer Rouge had agreed to a meeting of the council in Thailand.

France is co-president of the international conference on Cambodia, and the Paris agreements on Cambodia foresaw that the council would meet in Phnom Penh.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who visited Phnom Penh last week and attended the first meeting of the council, had exchanged "several messages" with Prince Sihanouk during the last 24 hours, Bernard said without divulging their contents.

A mob, seeking revenge for mass murder committed under the rule of the Khmer Rouge, attacked the leaders in Phnom Penh, forcing them to flee to Bangkok. This had raised fears among the new, fledgling authorities in Phnom Penh that the fragile peace agreement between Cambodian factions might collapse.

'Reactions' to Attack on Khieu Samphan Noted

Diplomats: Security in Doubt

*BK2911010691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian
2330 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Roundup of "reactions" to the attack on the residence of Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, leaders of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh on 27 November]

[Text] In the wake of the attack on the residence of Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen—leaders of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] and members of the Supreme National Council [SNC] chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia—in Phnom Penh on 27 November 1991, leaders and diplomats of various countries and a great many news analysts have the following reactions:

1. Shortly after the incident, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and SNC chairman, immediately convened a meeting of the SNC at which the samdech appealed to Thailand to assist in organizing a meeting of the SNC;

2. Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said Thailand wanted the SNC to meet as soon as possible to effectively and correctly implement an accord in order to enable Cambodia to recover security and peace quickly;

3. On the afternoon of 27 November, Charan Kunlanit, Thai National Security Council chairman, said Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and SNC chairman, had requested Thailand to help organize the SNC meeting and that Thailand agreed to assist in arranging the conclave. He added that the fact that the SNC was not able to meet in Phnom Penh was a serious problem; and

4. Diplomats in Phnom Penh and Bangkok were of the opinion that the Phnom Penh authorities' inability to guarantee security for the SNC members that caused trouble for the PDK would affect the implementation of the accord on a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. The diplomats added that the incident has put the issue of security for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk himself in doubt.

Demonstrations Termed Huge

BK2811094591

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 28 November carries a 16-minute report with portions recorded on the "huge" demonstrations staged by "tens of thousands" of people in Phnom Penh on 27 November against the presence of the leaders of the "genocidal Pol Pot gang."

After noting that Cambodia was transformed into a big heap of skeletons as more than three million innocent Cambodians were killed by the genocidal Pol Potists, the announcer says that people by the tens of thousands streamed into the streets in a demonstration against the presence of Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, "former chief murderers of the people."

The announcer says the angry demonstrators shouted abuse at and called on the two leaders of the "genocidal Pol Pot gang" to repay their blood debt. They also demanded that the United Nations put the gang's leaders on trial before an international tribunal.

In a statement to the radio, a third-year female university student who was a victim of the genocidal regime tells how she felt after hearing that the two Khmer Rouge leaders had arrived in Phnom Penh. She says: "Being a good student I dare not do anything that might affect the 23 October Paris treaty. I respect this treaty." She then proceeds to describe her life under the Pol Pot regime when she was separated from her family and sent to live with other so-called young pioneers in a malaria-infested jungle area of Pursat Province. She asks the government to see to it that the genocidal Pol Pot gang is brought to trial. She also repeatedly appeals to compatriots both at home and abroad to never forget the savage crimes perpetrated against the Cambodian people for three years and eight months by the Polpotists.

The announcer then presents the impression of a fourth-year male student of Phnom Penh University. The young man explains why the demonstration was staged and appeals to the people to keep in mind that the Khmer Rouge should never be allowed to return to power again because "this regime is even more savage than fascist Hitler's." He urges the government to keep the people perpetually indignant at the Khmer Rouge.

The announcer adds that because of their bitter feelings against the Khmer Rouge, on 27 November the demonstrators once again gathered at various points in Phnom Penh. "A huge crowd of demonstrators gathered before resolutely storming the residence where the two leaders of the genocidal Pol Pot gang were staying." The announcer does not describe the attack on Khieu Samphan.

In a recorded statement, an old woman who says she once suffered under the Pol Pot regime says in a shrill voice: "Go in! Go in! Attack! I feel no pity for them. I am mad. I have been unable to eat or sleep today. I have become skinny and my hair has turned grey because of my grief. Today I have been crying the whole morning. I know him well. I recognize his face. He has a mole here. I will never forget him. I cannot help being angry. I was so miserable. I was so miserable. All my children died. My husband was taken away. All my children were taken away. I cannot eat. I am mad." She then proceeds to describe the way her husband, a former Lon Nol officer, and her four children were executed by the Khmer Rouge.

The announcer notes that despite their indignation, the Cambodian people to a man remain proud of and

satisfied with the 23 October Paris agreement on Cambodia. They understand that this is a new turning point for a Cambodia that has been torn by a protracted war of more than two decades. "Through the mission of the UN Transitional Authority and the royal mandate of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk in his capacity as the chief of the State of Cambodia, the Father of the Cambodian nation, and the chairman of the Supreme National Council, the Cambodian people are confident that the Cambodian motherland will achieve peace and national reconciliation and become as prosperous as it was in the Sangkum Reas Niyum era."

Attack Reportedly 'Orchestrated'

*BK2811041591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0410 GMT
27 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov 28 (AFP)—The Khmer Rouge vowed on Thursday to stand by Cambodia's peace treaty despite the attack a day earlier on its leaders in Phnom Penh. [passage omitted]

A Khmer Rouge official in Bangkok said Wednesday's attack, which forced Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan to flee the Cambodian capital only hours after his arrival, had been organised.

But he stopped short of pointing the finger at anyone.

"The facts speak for themselves. Yesterday's events were orchestrated but I am unable to say by whom," said the official, who requested his name not be used. [passage omitted]

Analysts here said the fact that the Khmer Rouge has not tried to blame the Phnom Penh government for the riots should be taken as a positive sign.

"Clearly they are still prepared to play their part in the peace agreement," said one analyst. [passage omitted]

The SNC had been due to meet in Phnom Penh early next month but after the assault on Khieu Samphan the prince has put forward Bangkok as a possible venue.

Hun Sen's 'Message to the Nation'

*BK2811144191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
28 Nov 91*

["Message to the nation" read by Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of Ministers; date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The peace agreement to end the Cambodian conflict was signed in Paris on 23 October 1991 by the Supreme National Council [SNC] representing the whole of Cambodia and countries participating in the Paris International Conference on Cambodia. In the spirit of this agreement, all warring Cambodian factions, including the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK], are to work together in the SNC, which is headquartered in Phnom Penh.

The party of the State of Cambodia [SOC] is the host party having the responsibility of ensuring the security and safety of all SNC members and other experts in order to create conditions for the smooth functioning of the SNC, which constitutes an important part of the implementation of the peace agreement.

On 27 November 1991 His Excellency Khieu Samphan, member of the SNC from the PDK, arrived in Phnom Penh to provide an excellent opportunity for the opening of the first session of the SNC under the royal patronage of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk. However, it was most regrettable that an unplanned violent demonstration took place. Not only did it cause damage to property and injuries to the SNC members and their colleagues, but it also seriously affected the process of implementing the peace agreement on Cambodia.

The SOC Government expresses understanding for the feelings of the demonstrators who despise the regime of Democratic Kampuchea, and respects the citizens' right to organize meetings or demonstrations. However, violent demonstrations that cause damage to property or bodily injury or death if there is a lack of adequate preventive measures are in no way the best solution. On the contrary, such demonstrations can only lead all parties, as well as the United Nations, that are expected to assist the Cambodian people in the implementation of the agreement toward an impasse, with the war then only continuing to drag on in our unfortunate land.

Moreover, the demonstration that has made it impossible for the SNC members from the PDK to stay in Phnom Penh has placed Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk in his capacity as the SNC chairman, and the SOC Government in its capacity as the host party, in a very difficult situation that forces the SNC to hold its session in a country other than Cambodia or even to move the SNC headquarters away from Phnom Penh.

Considering the above-mentioned situation, on behalf of the SOC Government I appeal to all compatriots to remain calm and contribute to the successful implementation of the peace agreement for the long-term future of the nation. Peace and national reconciliation cannot come to Cambodia if the signed agreement is not correctly implemented.

Attacks on or murders of a few Khmer Rouge leaders cannot solve the problems of the entire nation. If you are not happy with the Khmer Rouge, just do not vote for them. In that way our people would not be known for having killed human beings or having committed brutalities. Hatred can only beget hatred. What we need to resolve the present problems is nonviolence. The barbarisms of the Polpotists in the past have left indelible scars on the nation and every Cambodian. There is no cure for that. Moreover, these are acts that cannot be forgiven. However, the fact that they are unforgiven does not require that our people commit sins through the use of violent demonstrations in the form of rebellions. We must use polite, civilized, humble, and patient methods to

solve problems peacefully, making use of cool-headed methods to snuff out disputes and neutralize the poison of the Polpotists so they will never again return to power through the exercise of the people's right to self-determination, or in other words through the UN-organized and supervised free, correct, and fair elections. And if the Polpotist leaders must be tried by a national or international court, they should be tried according to the law.

Dear compatriots, the unplanned and violent demonstrations that have made it impossible for the SNC members from the PDK to stay in Phnom Penh have led and are leading the implementation of the peace agreement to an impasse, and this could become even more dangerous if this situation is not resolved. It could cause the war to flare up again and drag on forever in Cambodia.

I propose that you understand the difficulties of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, the august chief of the State of Cambodia and the father of the Cambodian nation, who is carrying out the royal mission of reuniting and reconciling the nation in his capacity as chairman of the SNC. The recent incident has forced the samdech to decide to convene the SNC meeting in Thailand. In that event, the samdech will have to go to the Kingdom of Thailand, thus separating himself momentarily from his children and scrapping his planned visits to Kompong Cham Province and a number of other places.

I also request that compatriots have understanding for the difficulties encountered by the SOC Government and myself. We are a party to the Paris agreement and a responsible party in charge of ensuring social order and security for all SNC members. I would like to reassure you that I understand your grief, which is not different from mine. I joined the leadership of the struggle against the Pol Pot regime and I will always remain opposed to the return of the Pol Pot regime. However, I had no other choice than to correctly implement the signed peace agreement. My intervention in ordering the police and military forces to protect and save the lives of Mr. Khieu Samphan and his colleagues from death does not mean that I am defending the Pol Pot regime. I have done everything only to protect and implement the agreement, which is in the greater interests of the people and nation.

I take the opportunity of this occasion to express deep thanks to the personnel of the people's police and people's army for making great sacrifices in order to protect the SNC members and colleagues of the PDK. This shows their sense of responsibility and sincerity in contributing to the implementation of the agreement. On the other hand, it also shows their resolute stance regarding the human rights issue. Although they were attacked by the demonstrators, they refrained from using arms or violence to retaliate against the demonstrators and they even used their bodies as shields for the victims to the point that they were also injured in the process.

Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk also asked me to convey thanks to all cadres and combatants and to wish the wounded cadres and combatants a prompt recovery.

At the same time, I would like to appeal to the forces of the people's police to continue activities and step up responsibilities in safeguarding the social order and security of all SNC members.

Dear compatriots, as long as the SNC cannot work in Phnom Penh, the peace agreement cannot be implemented, and the SOC Government, which occupies half of the SNC seats, certainly cannot accept that the SNC has its headquarters in any country or any place other than Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. In this sense, I would like to earnestly propose that all compatriots remain calm and make it possible for the SNC members from the PDK and their colleagues to live and work in Phnom Penh.

Once again, I appeal to the compatriots to understand the difficulties of Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, the SOC Government, as well as myself, who are experiencing this difficult situation. My proposal to you does not exceed your capacity. And for the glorious interests of the country, I urge that you certainly heed my supplication.

I hope that you will all enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha. Thank you.

'Plot' Formed by Foreign Alliance

*BK2911040691 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great
National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian
2330 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] News about a meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Phatthaya, Thailand:

1. The SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, has decided to hold its first official meeting on 4 December 1991 in Phnom Penh. The SNC chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, has decided to install the SNC headquarters in Phnom Penh in accordance with an agreement concluded in Phatthaya, Thailand and in conformity with the Paris accord on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem. According to the Paris accord, the SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, is Cambodia's unique source of authority during the transitional period, meaning from the conclusion of the Paris accord until the completion of elections organized in Cambodia. Therefore, according to the Paris accord, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the SNC chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk should work together to administer all the affairs of Cambodia. Any meeting without the presence of the SNC chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, especially any meeting held outside Cambodia, would certainly jeopardize the Paris accord on a settlement of the Cambodian problem;

2. By all accounts, a plot has however been pre-arranged to oppose the SNC's function with the intent of destroying the SNC and preventing it from holding its plenipotentiary session in Phnom Penh. The masterminds organized the attack on His Excellency Khieu Samphan's residence in Phnom Penh so as to undermine security of Their Excellencies Khieu Samphan and Son Sen, the SNC members, in the capital city.

The Cambodian people in rural areas and cities and in and outside the country and the people worldwide—as well as diplomats in Phnom Penh, Bangkok, the ASEAN states, China, Paris and other places all over the world—have judged the violent attack on H.E. [His Excellency] Khieu Samphan's residence and the beating and clubbing of the SNC members there to be a systematically premeditated scheme. Both the Cambodian people and the peace-and justice-loving countries worldwide have unambiguously seen that the violence on H.E. Khieu Samphan's house was aimed at sabotaging the Paris accord on a comprehensive political settlement of the Vietnamese war of aggression, preventing peace from being restored to Cambodia, destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia, ruining democratic and human rights in Cambodia, and encroaching upon the UN charter, international law, and international accords on Cambodia. The Cambodian people as well as the people worldwide have also clearly realized that the plot was arranged by a foreign alliance but not by the Cambodians themselves. Consequently, the Cambodian people in the interior of the country and abroad, the people in the world, the peace-and justice-loving countries and governments will continue to dedicate their attention to monitoring the implementation of the accord on Cambodia with a mature, calm, and meticulous attitude with the aim of barring foreigners from spreading their stratagem at will. The Cambodian people and the people worldwide as well as the peace-and justice-loving countries and governments all over the world will continue to join forces to further implement the Paris accord on the Cambodian issue step by step.

3. According to reliable informed sources, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and SNC chairman, has proposed that the Thai Government organize an urgent SNC meeting in Thailand. The Thai Government has generously agreed to allow the SNC to hold its urgent meeting in the Thai city of Phatthaya City on 3 December 1991.

The news overwhelmingly pleased the Cambodian people, the people in the world, and all the peace-and justice-loving governments. Nonetheless, they are of the opinion that the SNC should regularly meet under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, on the Cambodian soil so as to implement, in conjunction with the UNTAC, the accord on a global political settlement of the Cambodian problem concretely and precisely.

Hun Sen: Khmer Rouge To Receive Safe Building*BK2911043491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 29 (AFP)—Prime Minister Hun Sen said Friday he feels completely responsible for the near lynching of Khmer Rouge leaders and will give them a safe government building if they return to the Cambodian capital.

"I very much regret what happened and this is my responsibility," the prime minister told AFP in an interview.

"We are very conscious of this (responsibility) because we cannot accept that the peace agreement should collapse or that the headquarters of the SNC be moved from Phnom Penh," he said.

The Supreme National Council (SNC) is an interim authority set up under the U.N. peace plan following a nearly 13-year civil war. The Khmer Rouge, and two other guerrilla factions, had been fighting to oust the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government, but now all sides sit together on the SNC.

A frenzied mob attacked the house of Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen on Wednesday, cornering them on the floor of a bedroom closet before security forces managed to rescue them and lead them to the safety of an armored personnel carrier. They were then flown to Bangkok.

"Without my personal intervention, I think these people probably would have been lynched," said Hun Sen, who had directed the evacuation from a balcony across the street.

The prime minister said the Khmer Rouge leaders told their 10 North Korean-trained body guards not to use their weapons. Each was armed with a pistol.

"I have to admire Khieu Samphan and Son Sen. They did not allow their body guards to use their weapons," he said.

Hun Sen did not want to reveal the location of the proposed government building for fear of jeopardizing the Khmer Rouge's safety in the future.

The Khmer Rouge's bloody rule over Cambodia from 1975-79 left more than one million people dead.

Demonstration Reported at Refugee Camp 29 Nov*OW2911083191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Nov. 29 KYODO—Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) will hold a new round of meetings next Tuesday in the Thai resort city of Phatthaya, Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Wichien Watanakun said Friday.

The round was to have been held for the first time in the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh, but was called off after angry crowds attacked Khmer Rouge faction leader Khieu Samphan on Wednesday, forcing him to flee to Bangkok.

SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk is to fly by special plane from Phnom Penh to Bangkok on Saturday, a Cambodian source in Bangkok confirmed.

Khieu Samphan, returning to Phnom Penh for the first time since 1979, suffered a head injury from the attacks and was evacuated with the rest of the Khmer Rouge staff there, including Son Sen, the faction's defense minister and also an SNC member.

People in Phnom Penh bitterly resent the Khmer Rouge, which killed hundreds of thousands of people during its 1975-1978 rule. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, a report from a Cambodian refugee camp at Thailand's border said Friday 3,000 demonstrators rallied for more than an hour in the morning to protest the Wednesday incident.

The demonstration was at Site 8, a camp that houses about 44,000 people under control of the Khmer Rouge.

The demonstrators said they were outraged by the attack against their leaders in Phnom Penh, the report said.

They also expressed concern about what will happen when they move back inside the country.

The attack on Khieu Samphan also alerted Thai military forces along the Thai-Cambodian border, the report said.

Thai military officers are worried the intense hostility toward the Khmer Rouge leaders in Phnom Penh will eventually drive the faction out of the national reconciliation and it will resume armed struggle.

The officers said the Khmer Rouge possesses a 35,000-strong military force and 15,000 others in reserve, with numerous weapons hidden throughout the country, according to the report.

Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Wichien also expressed anxiety over matters in Cambodia and urged the U.N. to send a full-scale international peacekeeping force to the country as soon as possible.

Next Tuesday's SNC meeting at Phattaya will have only one item on the agenda—security measures inside Cambodia, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Spokesman Saktip Krairuek quoted Sihanouk as saying the meeting is aimed at achieving "solid and serious" measures on security guarantees for when the Khmer Rouge delegation goes to Phnom Penh again.

Sihanouk also assured Thailand another round of SNC meetings after Phattaya will definitely be convened in Phnom Penh, the spokesman said.

Sihanouk will arrive in Thailand on Saturday by a special Thai plane. He will land at Utapao Air Base in eastern Thailand and go directly to Phattaya without passing through Bangkok, the spokesman said.

Defense Ministry Spokesman on Truce 'Violations'

*BK2911101191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT
28 Nov 91*

["Press communique" by the Defense Ministry spokesman—date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear ladies and gentlemen and friends: The Paris accord on Cambodia has been in existence for more than a month. During this period, many major events have taken place: the UN advance mission in Cambodia [UNAMIC] is already in the country and the different UNAMIC teams are functioning actively according to their specific tasks. Also, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's successful homecoming was solemnly welcomed. The significant development in Phnom Penh City and the warmest welcome organized by the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] and the State of Cambodia's Government in honor of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, his consort, and family made the samdech happy, proud, and confident in the CPP's skillful and correct leadership.

The Cambodian people both in Phnom Penh and the rural areas are pleased with the samdech's love for the motherland and peace. They are especially happy with his leadership of Cambodia toward peace and prosperity as other prosperous countries. However, it is extremely regrettable that the relative calm along the border and in some strategic regions turned to become militarily active again last week. Just as our armed forces are striving to maintain tranquillity to make the Paris accords amply effective and the samdech's task to bring about national unification a success, the Polpotist gang has relapsed into the old disease. They have continued to launch onslaughts and to fire artillery shells on the bases and positions of our State of Cambodia's armed forces and are shipping troops and ammunition into areas close to our bases.

According to reliable reports, between 16 and 22 November they committed 24 violations—10 in areas near the border and 14 in the interior, including seven in Siem Reap Province, five in Battambang Province, three in Stung Treng Province, and two in Preah Vihear Province. This does not account for their arrogant and most inhuman activities in Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu Provinces such as robbing the people on Route 4 and so on. Moreover, all of us know that the mine-clearing is one of the most important tasks of the UNAMIC. Yet, the 18th Polpotist division instead has increased the planting of mines on stretches of routes between (Nong Sanam) and Amleang and between (Trapeang Chong) Commune and Amleang in Kompong Speu Province.

Apart from this, between 0400 and 0530 on 18 November, about 500-600 Polpotist troops attacked the Sre Noy region in Siem Reap Province. And at 0800 exactly on the same day—two and half hours later—they began to mount a two-pronged onslaught on the Sre Po area as well. Furthermore, the townships of Banteay Srei and Srei Snam Districts also came under their 105-mm and H-12 cannon bombardment. The Chikreng district is currently under the threat of attack by more than 300 Polpotist troops stationed only 3 km east of the district.

On National Route 10 front in Battambang Province, the Polpotists have not complied with the agreement and have not stayed put. They painstakingly used ground troops and 120-mm and DK-75 to expand territory by violating our areas southwest, west, and northwest the township of Ratanamondol District. And on 14 November alone, they conducted three operations against the district.

We extremely regret these activities and their ignorance and unawareness of the recent 23 October event. We believe that if they remain indifferent to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's sentiments toward the Cambodian people's love and aspirations for peace, and his pride over the 12-year development achieved by the State of Cambodia, they should at least understand that the alliance between the CPP and FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] represents the goodwill to promote national unification and to end the armed conflict.

UNESCO Director General Arrives on 28 Nov

*BK2911015691 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] At 0800 on 28 November, a delegation of the UNESCO led by His Excellency Frederico Mayor, director general of UNESCO, arrived in Phnom Penh for a three-day visit to Cambodia from 28 to 30 November.

On hand to welcome the delegation at Pochentong Airport, were Hor Namhong, foreign minister and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, and other ministers from various departments.

Indonesia

Military Commander Details 12 Nov Dili Incident

*BK2711135391 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia
Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Nov 91*

[Briefing by Armed Forces commander General Try Sutrisno on events leading to the 12 November shooting incident in Dili, East Timor—recorded]

[Excerpts] Since the East Timorese expressed their desire to integrate into Indonesia 16 years ago, development programs in all fields have consistently been carried out, which have brought about significant progress and

achievements never seen when the Portuguese colonialists were still ruling the place. [passage omitted]

Along with these development efforts, security operations, backed by all people, have successfully restored peace and stability to the extent that since 29 December 1988, the province of East Timor has been declared as an open region, thus enjoying the same status as other Indonesian provinces. Security operations have also been adjusted, namely, emphasis has been placed on territorial operations only [sentence indistinct].

The success of territorial operations in all parts of East Timor in the last two years has brought about encouraging results not only in terms of security, but also public awareness in safeguarding their communities and turning them into peaceful villages. Such a situation had further cornered the remnants of GPK [Security Disturbance Group] and narrowed their area of operations. As they no longer received support from the people, they shifted their strategy from fighting in the jungles to carrying out sabotage activities in the cities. They waged subversive, terrorist, and other sabotage activities and took advantage of any discontent in society. They tried to instigate the public, especially the young people, into committing negative and destructive actions against the Republic of Indonesia.

As for Indonesia, the East Timor issue is already over and it has formally become its 27th province. However, we have to admit that the East Timor issue is still on the UN agenda. Being a responsible country which wants to maintain world order, Indonesia is ready to respond to any UN initiative on the East Timor issue, including the planned visit by Portuguese parliamentary delegation 3-15 November 1991, which was later unilaterally cancelled by that country.

The cancellation caused disappointment and frustration among GPK remnants because they had carefully been planning to show their existence to the delegation, but this single opportunity was denied. This led to the incident at the Motael church compound on 28 October and later the Dili incident on 12 November. Following are the chronological events leading to the 12 November incident:

The 12 November incident was closely linked to earlier events, namely, the premeditated actions by GPK remnants and those against the integration of East Timor into Indonesia who consistently increased their intensity. First, during the visit to East Timor by Pope John Paul II on 12 October 1989, a protest rally was held by about 20 youths who unfurled banners opposing the integration of East Timor into Indonesia. Second, an attack against security personnel at (Lasbiri) on 4 November 1989. Third, another attack against security personnel at the St. Joseph High School on 15 November 1989. Protest rallies were also held in 1990. First, a rally was held in front of the Turismo Hotel during the visit of U.S. Ambassador John Monjo on 17 January 1990. The second was held to mark the anniversary of [words

indistinct] on 4 September 1990 and the third one held on 17 September 1990 at the St. Joseph High School. Participants in the fourth rally even tried to destroy a school and vehicles belonging to security authorities on 8 October 1990 at [name indistinct] in Dili. The fifth rally was held on 15 October 1990 at the St. Paul Junior High School in Dili and rally participants went to the extent of seizing weapons, assaulting security personnel, and bringing down the Indonesian flag. After the government took strong measures against the perpetrators of the 15 October incident, their activities seemed to have stopped.

After that, there was an incident committed by about 50 anti-Indonesia men near the Motael church on 28 October 1991. Hiding in the church compound, these men had sharp weapons and carried anti-Indonesian banners. Some of the GPK members were arrested, one of them called (Kobra). Several days prior to the 12 November incident, the authorities knew that a mourning ceremony would be held on that day and a protest rally would follow the ceremony. On 11 November, the authorities knew that a protest rally would follow the mourning ceremony in connection with the visit of Professor (Peter Freeman).

Let us look at the 12 November incident closely. At about 0700 after the mass at the Motael church, some of the 1,500-strong congregation jumped over the wall, unfurled anti-Indonesian banners and waved Fretilin [Revolutionary Movement for Independent East Timor] flags, brandishing sharp weapons, and shouting anti-Indonesia and anti-ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] remarks. They then moved eastward toward the Turismo Hotel where Professor (Freeman) was staying. As their path was already blocked by Brimob [mobile brigade] police units, the protesters moved southward without any confrontation with the security authorities. The Brimob unit then followed the protesters from a distance. When the protesters reached a junction near the [name indistinct], the protesters turned wild and only two ABRI men, namely Army Major Girhan Lantara and Second Private (Dominos), both dressed in plain-clothes, tried to restore the situation. However, both were instead stabbed by the increasingly fierce protesters. Both suffered serious injuries and had to be taken to the hospital immediately. However, security personnel were not provoked into taking action which might trigger clashes and they simply helped their colleagues.

The protesters became more brutal, threw stones at [names indistinct] and caused damages to the two buildings. Meanwhile, at the Santa Cruz cemetery, a crowd of about 2,000 had already gathered. To prevent the merger of the two groups from the Motael church and the Santa Cruz cemetery, a reinforcement of two platoons from the 303th Infantry Battalion and one platoon of 744th Infantry Battalion was called. The protesters became increasingly aggressive, waved their sharp weapons, and shouted anti-ABRI insults. Some of the crowd at the

cemetery began to move out, joined those from the Motael church, and showed signs of readiness to attack the security personnel.

Several gunshots were heard from the cemetery and shouts of "Charge forward and seize the weapons!" were also heard. The security personnel fired several warning shots, but the mob paid no attention and instead became more aggressive. The protesters pushed forward with their sharp weapons and threw a hand grenade at the security personnel. Aware of the incoming grenade, the troopers who were standing in the front line acted in a professional way and fired their guns in an effort to defend themselves.

As a result of the incident, 13 died and 97 suffered serious or light injuries as a result of the troopers' fire, or were trampled upon during the stampede. Later on, six more died in the hospital, bringing the total casualties to 19 dead and 91 suffering serious or light injuries. After the incident, a total of 288 suspected persons were arrested. At the moment, 42 are still detained while the rest have been released. When the authorities cleared the area, they found one [name indistinct] rifle, two Mauser rifles, three pistols, and five hand grenades, as well as about 80 sharp weapons.

About 200 youths who left the Santa Cruz cemetery tried to find shelter at the bishop's residence. Even though the bishop refused them entry, about 80 managed to enter his residence. The bishop finally had to accompany them to their respective homes and it took him two hours to do so, involving 11 shuttle trips.

The authorities knew that there were five foreigners who were actively involved in the incident. They did not act in accordance to their status as tourists because they fully covered the incident with their cameras and video cameras and they even positioned themselves among the mob. In fact, I can show you the proof that they were on the scene from the beginning. If they happened to be there, how could they manage to position themselves among the mob? All of you can analyze this situation and draw your own conclusion whether they have sinister motives or not.

Let us now assess the situation: First, the decline in the fighting capability of the GPK is caused by our combat operations and the fruits of our development efforts, which have gradually but surely brought about better living standards to the people in general. The collapse of the communist ideology has made the GPK lose their ideological guideline. Second, Portugal was unable to solve problems in East Timor, but several hardline Fretilin leaders continue to turn East Timor into a state detached from Indonesia. They continue to influence certain members of the community, resulting in criticisms leveled against Indonesia at several human rights forums. However, their efforts have produced minimal results because Indonesia is widely seen as a country which highly upholds human rights despite differences of perception with Western countries as far as human rights

are concerned. This can be seen from the latest UN assembly in Geneva, which did not issue a resolution on East Timor.

Being aware of their crippled activities in the rural areas of East Timor and the existence of international support for their cause, the GPK therefore decided to shift their activities from the rural areas into the cities. They took advantage of existing discontent among the public, especially in Dili. We are also aware of the existence of conflicting interests as a result of past traumatic experiences caused by the issue of integration of East Timor into Indonesia.

Governor Doubts Official Toll

*BK2911094091 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0800 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] The governor of the Indonesian province of East Timor has questioned the official Indonesian version of the killings in Dili earlier this month. Governor Mario Carrascalao, a civilian appointed by Jakarta, said he was sure the official death toll of 19 would change. He said he had a feeling he had seen a number of corpses in a truck, although he did not have any experience in counting bodies.

Foreign witnesses to the incident on 12 November, in which troops opened fire on East Timorese demonstrators, said the death toll may have been more than 100. The Indonesian Roman Catholic Bishops Conference had also disputed the government's version, saying accounts it had received from witnesses were very different from the official story.

A commission appointed by the government is in East Timor investigating the incident.

Army Unit Withdrawn

*BK2811121891 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 28 Nov 91 p 2*

[By Jakarta correspondent Paul Jacob]

[Excerpt] Jakarta—The army battalion involved in the clashes with East Timor demonstrators on Nov 12 is being withdrawn from the province along with the commander responsible for military operations in the capital Dili.

Indonesian Armed Forces commander General Try Sutrisno told a parliamentary committee hearing yesterday that his pullout order was made after evaluating all the information the military had on the incident.

While he did not publicly blame the 303rd Battalion or its commander for their actions, some observers said that the military chief's lack of an explanation to the House left little doubt as to the cause for their reassignment.

Regional military commander Major-General Sintong Panjaitan told reporters later, however, that the move

was a precautionary measure taken in the light of the feelings generated in Dili after the shooting.

It was not a question of whether they had made a mistake or not, he said, adding that the troops had followed proper procedures.

Gen Try, in 4 ½ hours of testimony, maintained the military's long-held position that the demonstration was engineered by the separatist Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] movement and that troops had fired into the crowd in self-defence.

Speaking calmly but at times forcefully, he disputed reports which said that the march by the East Timorese was peaceful.

If they were only out to convey their aspirations to the authorities, then why were some of them carrying weapons and banners, he asked. [passage omitted]

Aceh Separatists Said 'Weakened,' 'Cornered'

BK2711153091 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Major General Pramono, commander of the Bukit Barisan First Regional Military Command, says the remnants of GPK [members of security disturbing movements] in Aceh have now been weakened and cornered as a result of close cooperation between local people and ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces]. Speaking to reporters when he inspected an ABRI civic mission program in Blang Mangat, northern Aceh, Maj. Gen. Pramono said the GPK force has been reduced to about 10 men only.

He added that the remaining GPK members are believed to be in weak physical condition because they can no longer get food from the population, who no longer support their cause. The commander said local people are fully supporting ABRI in wiping out GPK remnants in Aceh.

Philippines

Official Predicts Agreement on Subic Withdrawal

HK2811013291 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] The Philippines and the United States may sign an executive agreement next month, stipulating a three-year withdrawal period of American forces from Subic Naval Base. This was learned from Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon in relation to the ongoing informal dialogue between the two sides. Drilon said the United States, through Ambassador Frank Wisner, has expressed full support and cooperation for the early forging of an agreement. The two countries have set aside formal talks on the three-year phaseout period for the U.S. Subic base because several issues have been resolved in the informal dialogue. Drilon assured that

whatever agreement is reached by the United States and the Philippines will be included in the executive agreement, which will be announced to the public in December.

Editorial Views Closure of Clark Air Base

HK2911030191 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Nov 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Sing No Sad Songs"]

[Text] There were tears and sad farewells when the United States turned over Clark Air Base to the Philippine Government last Tuesday. But these came only from among the crowd of 1,000 made up mostly by former base workers that witnessed the ceremony. Otherwise the event passed almost unnoticed and unremarked by the majority of Filipinos.

From the very moment U.S. military forces occupied the place—first as a cavalry outpost in 1901, then as an airfield in 1919 and finally as the headquarters of the U.S. 13th Air Force—there were Filipinos who demanded and fought for its closure. To Filipino nationalists, Clark was for 90 years one of the most visible symbols of U.S. domination and one of the major reasons for continued U.S. intervention in many aspects of our national life. Yet when the time came for the Americans to finally leave, there was no noisy outpouring of national pride and joy.

Was it because national attention was riveted on the scintillating performance of Filipino athletes in the SEA [South East Asian] Games? Maybe not, for there are limits to the national propensity to trivialize and ignore solemn occasions.

Why then the seeming national indifference to the closure of one of America's two largest overseas bases? The reason may be found in our people's boundless capacity to accept the inevitable with calm resignation.

The U.S. pullout from Clark was nobody's victory. It was an American surrender to Nature. Mt. Pinatubo's eruption in June forced them to make that decision. And neither the votes of all 23 senators nor the clamor of 60 million Filipinos (if indeed it could be mustered) could have made them stay.

Clark's fate was sealed by Pinatubo. Two days after the volcano started spewing ash, all but a few U.S. troops and their dependents, who once numbered 20,000, were gone.

A few weeks later, the U.S. Government declared it completely useless for its purposes. And gone too were some 15,000 jobs held by Filipinos employed on base or in base-related enterprises.

Like a hot potato, the Americans dropped Clark without clearing up the mess—both the physical ones caused by the ashfall and in the lives of thousands that depended on the bases for a living. Even those who had labored for

years under the employ of the U.S. Government got little to live on while they go about looking for other sources of livelihood.

What was not completely lost, however, was the faith of many Filipinos, including our highest officials, in America's benevolence. Thus, they continue to hang on to the hope that America would remain in their last major facility here—Subic Naval Base. They wanted 10 years, but the Senate voted down the treaty. Now they are offering three years, with the implied promise of another extension. It's as if they never learned Clark's most critical lesson: When the U.S. feels it's time to go, it will go.

So let's sing no sad songs, now that the U.S. Air Force is gone. But neither should we ring bells in celebration. There are tens of thousands who need help to pick up the pieces of their shattered lives. And above all there is still a long struggle ahead for those who believe that we should now declare our final liberation from U.S. domination and intervention and learn to stand on our own.

Communist Party Disbands NPA General Command

HK2811032691 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY
in English 28 Nov 91 pp 1, 2

[By Dario B. Agnote]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Central Committee (EC/CC) of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has dissolved the general command of its armed wing, the New People's Army (NPA), and created instead an ad hoc general staff (GS) which is merely administrative in nature.

Military analysts view the disbandment of the NPA's general command as a major organizational shake-up. They claimed this was the second time such a move was implemented by the CPP-NPA leadership.

The military pointed out that in 1983, the communist movement also resorted to this act when the first wave of purges of suspected "deep penetration agents or zombies" of the military rocked the rebel ranks.

A CPP-NPA document obtained from military sources said the (EC/CC), the highest policy making body of the CPP, decided to disband the NPA's general command due to the series of arrests of its members last July and August. The general command, which is directly under the NPA's 11-man national military commission, is composed of five to seven staff members.

According to the document shown NEWSDAY, the creation of an ad hoc administrative staff in lieu of the general command was due to the "hardships, security and organizational problems" caused by the arrests of the command leadership for the last three years.

Unlike the general command which has its own command supervision leadership, the ad hoc general staff would be directly supervised by the CPP's EC/CC.

In a directive dated October 19, 1991, the EC/CC also directed the sections and personnel under the ad hoc general staff to take "extreme precautionary security measures and to be highly vigilant" due to the "alarming security threat" posed by the military.

The EC/CC laid down specific policies for its staff members to avoid being caught in the dragnet thrown by the police and military for communist leaders.

The security guidelines and measures are as follow:

- All personnel and military leaders are ordered to refrain from visiting or staying in known surveillance targets by the police and the military intelligence community, i.e. homes of relatives, friends, media contacts and other public places or drop points.
- Remaining personnel of the ad hoc general staff in the metropolis should retreat to the countryside to avoid further surveillance and consolidate there to assess the prevailing situation.
- The base of operation in the countryside must be arranged so as to be able to reestablish a new and safe support system, especially in the so-called "white areas" where they can seek haven.
- All remaining cadres, personnel and units shall be on quarantine status and shall adopt an "act of deception" when entering guerilla zones to avoid being tailed and detected by the military agents. This would spare the area from possible military operations.

The document which the military source said was culled from the diskettes seized from Jesus Salvino of the intelligence section of the NPA command also revealed that the EC/CC came to the conclusion that the military and police intelligence networks had gathered "accurate information on the CPP/NPA/NDF [National Democratic Front] personnel machinery, mode of operation and several special projects" of the ad hoc general staff including its previous organizational structure.

The document said the security measures and guidelines promulgated by the EC/CC were intended to rebuild the organizational machinery of the NPA/GS and reinvestigate its major line of activities.

The military claimed that the communist insurgents had suffered major setbacks with the series of arrests of top CPP/NPA/NDF leaders this year, including the alleged NPA chief Romulo Kintanar, who was believed to be a strong advocate of armed struggle.

The military, which hopes to attain strategic victory by the end of 1992, put the total strength of the guerillas from 25,800 in July 1988 to 16,300 by the end of September of this year.

Drilon: Coup Rumors 'Should Not Be Believed'

HK2811100991 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon only laughed off speculations regarding another possibility of a coup. According to Drilon, the reports have no basis and should not be believed by anyone. Drilon also stressed that in his opinion, the remaining right-wing rebels are no longer capable of carrying out another coup, more so with the surrender of some of the officials of the Revolutionary Nationalist Alliance-Soldiers of the Filipino People-Young Officers Union.

Drilon's statement is in connection with a raid in the Philippine National Police armory last Monday [25 November] which triggered speculations of another coup.

Allegations of Electoral Interference Refuted

HK2911011391 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Malacanang Palace denied allegations that the Americans will interfere in the country's upcoming 1992 elections. Executive Secretary Franklin Drilon said that the the government does not believe that the United States will interfere in the elections to be held in May 1992 and that the allegations have no basis.

This statement was made in reaction to the warning by Senator Wigberto Tanada that the United States will support pro-bases senatorial candidates, to ensure an extension of the American forces' stay in Subic Naval Base. Drilon stressed the need to trust that the citizenry would not allow the Americans to influence their votes in the coming elections.

Aquino Appoints New Supreme Court Chief Justice

HK2911091991 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Text] We have just received a flash report from Malacanang saying that President Corazon Aquino has appointed Dean Andres Narvasa as the new chief justice of the Supreme Court, replacing Chief Justice Marcelo Fernan.

Meanwhile, Affiliate Court Justice (Rodolfo Nocom) was appointed as a new associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Burma Bans Philippine Coverage of Manglapus Visit

HK2711032791 Quezon City MALAYA in English 27 Nov 91 p 7

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The Myanmar [Burmese] government has banned journalists from covering the official visit of

Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus to Rangoon on Dec. 2 to 5, officials said yesterday.

Foreign Undersecretary Pablo R. Suarez said the Myanmar government told officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] "there has never been a precedent when a visiting foreign official its accompanied by a private sector."

Told that it is common for diplomatic reporters to cover Manglapus' foreign visits, Suarez said, "That's what they told us."

Another official said when the DFA tried to ask for reconsideration on behalf of the journalists, the Myanmar Embassy cited the case of the Thai foreign minister who also went to Rangoon without any journalist covering the visit.

Several Philippine newspapers and international news organizations had wanted to cover Manglapus' first visit to Myanmar.

The journalists who inquired with the Myanmar Embassy on how to obtain a visa were told that a certification from the DFA that they are part of the Manglapus delegation is required.

Manglapus said journalists could not be part of his official delegation but that he can certify that the journalists would be covering his visit.

A foreign affairs official said before the DFA can officially transmit the names of the journalists, it was told that the Rangoon government does not favor journalists accompanying Manglapus.

A country of about 40 million population in a 261,789 square mile area, Myanmar isolated itself under the socialist government of Gen. Ne Win who stepped down in 1988. A "people power" demonstration by Burmese opposition left scores of pro-democracy rallyists dead.

Opposition candidates led by Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's legendary independence struggle leaders, scored victory in the May 1990 election which the government refuses to recognize.

Suu Kyi, who is under house arrest, has been awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize as "one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent decades."

Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Brundtland who tried to see Suu Kyi was refused a visa.

A DFA official said Manglapus would like to see Suu Kyi but has not made a request.

Manglapus has been designated by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to discuss democratic reforms and human rights with Myanmar officials. The Myanmar government has made it clear that it will receive Manglapus as Philippine foreign minister and not as ASEAN representative.

Thailand

Mob Attack on Khmer Rouge's Khieu Samphan Viewed

Khieu Samphan Returns to Bangkok

BK2711172391 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT
27 Nov 91

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 27 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, forced to flee Phnom Penh for his life after an enraged mob attempted to lynch him, arrived here Wednesday evening, well-informed sources said.

Khieu Samphan and other Khmer Rouge officials arrived on a special flight which landed at the military section of Bangkok's international airport.

Sources said that the 62-year-old Khmer Rouge leader was secretly taken out of the airport by Thai military, heading for an unknown destination.

Khieu Samphan's secretive and unexpected arrival here this evening was in stark contrast to his departure early this morning when he boarded a regular Phnom Penh-bound Bangkok Airways flight.

The Khmer Rouge leader was returning to Phnom Penh for the first meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the interim government that was set up under a U.N.-brokered peace plan and groups all the factions in Cambodia's 13-year-long civil war.

But shortly after his arrival at the Khmer Rouge headquarters in the Cambodian capital an irate mob stormed the building, determined to lynch the Khmer Rouge leader.

He was finally rescued by Phnom Penh troops and taken to the airport along with the rest of the Khmer Rouge delegation.

Khieu Samphan was head of state and Khmer Rouge chief Pol Pot's right-hand man during the radical Marxist organisation's rule from 1975 to 1979, in which more than one million Cambodians were killed.

Prime Minister Discusses Incident

BK2811140291 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5
in Thai 1230 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun by unidentified reporters in Bangkok on evening of 28 November—recorded]

[Text] [Anan in progress] The Foreign Ministry is in charge of the Khieu Samphan affair. In light of a request from the chairman of the Supreme National Council, the Thai side will comply to provide conveniences.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Anan] You will have to ask the Foreign Ministry for details.

[Reporter] In principle, there is a desire ... [words indistinct]

[Anan] Yes.

[Reporter] Will this create difficulties, because the Khmer Rouge ... [words indistinct]

[Anan] Now some difficulties will arise. But because it concerns the process toward peace in Cambodia, the four factions will have to cooperate more earnestly.

[Reporter] Will this trigger a return to war?

[Anan] That remains to be seen. I feel that every side wants peace and to forge peace. There might be a little stumbling, but that is okay.

[Reporter] There is fear that there will be revenge.

[Anan] Don't be too pessimistic; nothing has happened yet.

[Reporter] Will this affect repatriation of refugees?

[Anan] Don't think too far ahead, let's take it step by step.

[Reporter] Will the UN plan be affected?

[Anan] No, because every side has accepted it and signed it. It is now a matter of implementation of the plan.

[Reporter's question indistinct]

[Anan] He is the chairman, therefore, he will come if there is a meeting.

Further on Anan's Comments

BK2811034091 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Nov 91 p 6

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said last night his government was asked to receive Khmer Rouge president Khieu Samphan, who was injured by angry Cambodians who attempted to lynch him in Phnom Penh.

Khieu Samphan left Phnom Penh for Bangkok with Khmer Rouge Defence Minister Son Sen in a special Cambodian flight which arrived at the military section of Don Muang Airport at around 6 p.m. They were then escorted by a truckload of troops to an undisclosed destination.

Mr Anan said he had already received a report about the attack.

A Khmer Rouge source in Bangkok said Khieu Samphan sustained slight injuries to the head and did not need to be hospitalised.

Mr Anan said he did not know how long Mr Samphan would stay in Thailand or when he would return to Cambodia.

"It all depends on him."

Asked whether the incident would have an impact on the peace process in Cambodia, Mr Anan said he has to observe the situation in Cambodia for a while. But the Supreme National Council meeting should proceed soon.

He said he did not believe the incident was a plot to exclude the Khmer Rouge from the process. The attack was perpetrated by people who might still harbor strong feelings against the Khmer Rouge.

The incident is a Cambodian domestic affair, he said, maintaining that Thailand will not interfere. But should the Cambodian Government need any help from Thailand "we are ready to help."

Mr Anan further said it had been anticipated the Cambodian peace plan would be strewn with problems.

"There is nothing which is completely smooth," he said.

National Security Council chief Gen Charan Kunlawanit said yesterday that it is the responsibility of the SNC to provide security for all parties concerned.

When the host fails to provide this, it could be seen that whoever was behind the riot had not intention of supporting genuine peace in the country, he said, adding "it is a matter of grave concern."

He said the peace agreement would be just a piece of paper if the SNC fails in its responsibilities and duties.

Papers Comment on Attack

BK2911121391

[Editorial report] Two Thai-language dailies—THAI RAT and MATICHON—on 29 November carry a column and editorial respectively commenting on the mob attack on Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan, who arrived in Phnom Penh for a meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia.

THAI RAT's 500-word "World Window" column by Jupiter on page two, entitled "Khieu Samphan Attacked," says: "Finally what everyone feared really happened." The columnist says he is not accusing the Cambodian people of sabotaging peace in Cambodia, but rather holds the Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk responsible.

Before the signing of the peace agreement in Paris on 23 October, Hun Sen pledged to guarantee safety for the Khmer Rouge delegation. But since the signing of the agreement, Phnom Penh's attitude has changed. The regime said it could not guarantee security for the Khmer Rouge representatives. The column says: "Reportedly there was a lack of adequate security at the guest house where Khieu Samphan stayed, and it seemed that police and military forces of the Phnom Penh government did

not try to stop a mob of about a thousand from storming the guest house, a gesture taken as a green light given to those people."

The columnist also blamed Prince Sihanouk whom, he said, after setting foot in Phnom Penh and being greeted by Hun Sen as "father of the nation," immediately made known his mischief through condemnation of the Khmer Rouge leaders as ruthless monsters who should be tried for genocide against the people. "This is how the fire was rekindled in the heart of the Cambodians," the columnist says, repeating his point that he does not absolve the Khmer Rouge, but he would rather blame Sihanouk in case of a collapse of the Cambodian peace.

MATICHON's 900-word editorial on page eight, entitled "An Example," says the attack on the Khmer Rouge leader came as no surprise. The regime caused deaths to a million Cambodian people. There is no denial that the Cambodian people still have hatred for the genocidal Khmer Rouge. Prince Sihanouk seemed to realize this because, about two weeks ago, he suggested that there should be a proper cremation and ceremony for the victims of genocide so that the past should be forgotten.

The paper says: "The case of the Khmer Rouge should serve as an example for those aspiring for power to rule the country. The Khmer Rouge made a mistake because of ignorance and pure naivety. It did not truly understand communism, but applied the theory to the Cambodian nation. It caused utmost difficulties and affliction to the people. Yet the Khmer Rouge still stubbornly insisted that it had done the right thing. Such naivety, when it belongs to leaders, is something dreadful. It turns them blind to others' views and opinions. The Khmer Rouge could not avoid such a fate for this reason."

Called Possible 'Premeditated Act'

*BK2911030991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
29 Nov 91 p 4*

[Editorial: "Political Capital for Khieu Samphan"]

[Text] The Phnom Penh government risks losing the support it has gained in 12 years unless it can come up with a satisfactory explanation and bring justice to bear for the attack on Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan on Wednesday.

Soemwhere, perpetrators may be celebrating a mission they consider accomplished. But did they really want Mr Khieu Samphan—President of an ultra-Marxist regime which brought so much death and destruction to the Cambodians—to emerge, as he has, as a defenceless victim?

The Khmer Rouge's atrocities while in power from 1975-79 cannot be condoned and every sympathy goes to people who lost families and friends and still had to begin from nothing. But, as excesses cannot be answered

by more excesses, neither can mob rule be allowed by any government claiming credibility and respect from its people.

The charismatic young Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen may argue that he did his best in the circumstances, extricating the guerrilla leader from the mob at a timely moment and arranging for his flight back to Bangkok.

Indeed, Mr Hun Sen did well to have achieved this much, for a great deal more blood could have been let.

But as prime minister of the host government, a son-of-the-land who is well aware of local sentiments towards the Khmer Rouge, Mr Hun Sen could have done better to ensure safety for the politically-volatile guests and good order for his own people.

The return to Phnom Penh of the Khmer Rouge has been on the cards since the principle of national reconciliation was accepted sometime ago in the peace process.

Mr Hun Sen therefore should have had plenty of time to impress this point on his people among whom he is well liked. The media—in print, radio and television—have been at his disposal, more so than those of other countries in this region.

As every enigma has to be considered from all sides, the undesirable question rears its unwanted head: Was the attempted lynching a spontaneous expression of mob anger or a premeditated act backed by what might be called influential forces.

If the latter, the backers are clearly more politically naive than most observers have been led to believe for they have made something of a martyr of a man who is widely condemned as a "killer".

Whether the Khmer Rouge will make political capital of this incident in the upcoming election campaign is yet to be seen but such an experienced guerrilla movement is unlikely to pass up the opportunity.

If premeditated, the incident also can be seen as a sign of political insecurity, giving rise to suggestions that those behind it are not as much in control as most people hitherto have believed.

But the incident may well have been a spontaneous expression of pent-up hate. In this case, competence clearly escapes authorities for they either did not try hard enough or were unable to prevent demonstrators from breaking into a government guest house.

Whether premeditation or spontaneity were at work, a crime has been committed against a person and the Phnom Penh Government owes it to its own integrity and credibility to launch a full-scale investigation into it.

It is worth noting that nothing untoward came to pass through the 10 days during which Khmer Rouge Defence Minister Son Sen stayed in Phnom Penh before Mr

Khieu Samphan's arrival. Though less exposed internationally, Mr Son Sen is reputed to be the more hardline of the two.

Mob rule has to be resisted anywhere and respect for law and order is vital in Cambodia at this point because it is a long time yet until an elected government can be set up, with general elections not expected until 1993.

Even then, a coalition of sorts is likely, hence a great deal more restraint will be needed from the Cambodian people, which means more persuasion will be needed from their leaders.

The assault on Mr Khieu Samphan is likely to have some negative repercussions on the Cambodian peace process. But though damage has been done, it is not irreparable, not when it involves people of the same race committed to national reconciliation. As the dust settles, it is hoped that the Supreme National Council (SNC) meeting which has now been shifted to Phattaya on December 3 will be an important part of this healing process.

'Instigation' by Government Suspected

*BK2811094791 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
28 Nov 91 p 3*

[Editorial: "Future of Peace in Cambodia"]

[Text] Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge delegation returning to Phnom Penh, was hurried on to a plane to return to Bangkok only a few hours after he arrived in the Cambodian capital because the guesthouse reserved for him by the Phnom Penh Government was stormed by Cambodian protesters. He reportedly was beaten unconscious by the protesters, requiring government armored personnel carriers to come to his and two other delegates' rescue.

The Khmer Rouge leader decided to leave Phnom Penh by plane for Bangkok on that same day. So far it is not known whether the advance Khmer Rouge team led by Son Sen, the Khmer Rouge military commander, will also leave Phnom Penh with Khieu Samphan.

The attack on the Khmer Rouge delegation resulted from the ongoing mass agitation occurring in Phnom Penh before and after the delegation's arrival. Reporters noted that the anti-Khmer Rouge agitation was an organized campaign supposedly led by students and that it employed the same cruelty used by the Khmer Rouge when they were in power. It appeared that the Phnom Penh leadership purposely ignored protection for the Khmer Rouge delegation, as evidenced by the failure of police to prevent agitation by the mob that stormed the guest house and beat the Khmer Rouge delegates.

The inability of the Cambodians who lost their families during the Khmer Rouge rule to restrain themselves is understandable, but this display of temper could also destroy the peace achieved just one month ago at the agreement in Paris on 23 October.

The Khmer Rouge are an important part of the transitional administration leading to the UN-supervised general election in 1993. This is because the Khmer Rouge will unavoidably be part of the Supreme National Council [SNC] that will administer Cambodia during the transition period. Because Phnom Penh has been chosen as the SNC headquarters, it is only right for the Khmer Rouge to station its delegation there, but the delegation has now met with this fate.

Peace as agreed upon is not possible without the SNC, but the Khmer Rouge have not indicated whether they will return to Phnom Penh after the latest grave threat.

It seems that politics in Cambodia is crude; Cambodians do not think very far ahead. Prince Sihanouk has now joined hands with the Phnom Penh side of Hun Sen. The two sides, while clamorously criticizing the Khmer Rouge, have tried to make it appear that they have become allies. This leads many people to wonder if they are trying to corner and isolate the Khmer Rouge without thinking of the consequences of the Khmer Rouge returning to violence instead of persevering with the peaceful political process.

We feel that the physical attack on the Khmer Rouge delegation would not have occurred without instigation by the Phnom Penh side. This uncivilized political activity, which has become evident so early, concerns us greatly, especially if Thailand is to again become the place of refuge for a new wave of Cambodians fleeing renewed fighting in their country.

Like Thai people, Cambodians are Buddhists, but they lack restraint, gentlemanly qualities, and forgiveness for the sake of the happiness of their own and future generations.

Postponement of Anan's U.S. Visit Considered

*BK2711060391 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Nov 91 p A1, A2*

[Text] Political uncertainty in connection with the controversial draft constitution may force Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun to postpone his working visit to the United States indefinitely, informed sources said yesterday.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin, asked about the possibility, confirmed that the trip would be "reconsidered" after the political dust had settled.

Asa also urged foreign governments to be satisfied with the draft constitution which passed the second reading following two surprise amendments to cut the size of the Senate and curb its political power.

Informed sources said that the Thai side would probably have to "reconsider the planned trip by ourselves".

However, the prime minister's plan to visit Japan on Dec 8, prior to his US trip earlier scheduled for Dec 11-15, still stands.

"There is no point going there (Washington) with a half-completed story of democracy to tell them (the White House)," said one source who asked not to be named.

The sources said Bangkok and Washington were in close consultation and were trying to work out a deal on Anan's four-day trip which would come in the wake of the likely passage of the draft constitution through the National Assembly in its last reading on Dec 7.

Washington has reportedly been reacting positively to the pace at which the Anan government has been working to restore full democracy. His planned trip to the United States was at the stage of finalization by government officials of both countries when the draft constitution came under wide criticism by the public including academics and politicians.

Anan's interim administration, which was installed by the military, has promised the international community that the interim constitution would be enacted by December and that the election would be held in April at the latest, after Washington, Japan and many other western countries condemned the coup that toppled a civilian government headed by former prime minister Chatchai Chunnawan.

After the coup, Washington cut its military and economic assistance to Bangkok, as stipulated by US law, to pressure the military junta to return democracy to the people.

Anan's planned visit to Japan and the United States was aimed at assuring Thailand's two biggest trading partners of the government's determination to honour its pledge to bring back democracy.

In Tokyo, the prime minister will be the guest of Prime Minister Michio Miyazawa [as published] and will attend a luncheon hosted by Emperor Akihito. He is also to give a speech at Keidanren, the influential Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

In the United States, Anan planned to meet with President George Bush and many other White House senior officials, US congressmen and American businessmen. He was also invited by a private US organization, the Asia Foundation, to give a lecture.

Asa told reporters that other countries should be satisfied with Thailand's revised charter and that any amendment to it could be made after the elected MPs are in the office.

Asa said he believed that other countries would regard the country's democracy as having been significantly improved after the second reading of the draft constitution by the National Assembly.

"Now that the members of the House of Representatives are granted more power, and proposals to amend the charter could be made after the general election, other countries should be pleased with the move," Asa said.

Foreign Minister on Postponement

BK2811045691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
28 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The postponement of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun's visit to the United States has nothing to do with domestic politics and is meant for the convenience of both parties, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said yesterday.

The trip tentatively set for late this month or early next month can be postponed because it is not very important, he said, adding that trade issues will dominate the talks. Moreover, the U.S. Congress is in recess until early January.

Mr Asa said Mr Anan's administration has carried on the economic policies of previous governments and, in addition, took steps to boost foreign investment and expand foreign trade.

With normalisation of relations between Thailand and Indochinese countries, foreign investors are looking forward to Thailand as a springboard for investment in their region, he said.

He warned investors against exploiting those countries.

"We should be sympathetic to them and depend upon one another for our mutual benefit," he said.

Warning that political instability will hurt the country's economy, Mr Asa pleaded with all parties in the political conflict to compromise. Any further changes to the Constitution should be made after the election.

Asked about a report that Singapore has opposed Vietnam's proposal to join ASEAN, Mr Asa said he had not yet been informed of such a report. However, Thailand supports Vietnam's participation in ASEAN "but the initiative to join ASEAN must come from Vietnam itself," he said.

Mr Asa said discussions would soon be held among those involved about Thailand helping to repair railways in Cambodia. A request for refunds would then be lodged with the Budget Bureau.

Maintenance work on the railways should be completed within six months, he said.

Anan Confirms Dates for Visit

BK2911150591 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun presided over a contract signing ceremony for the construction of a Caltex Trading and Transport Company petroleum refinery this morning. [passage omitted]

Asked about his overseas trip, Prime Minister Anan said he will visit Japan on 8-11 December, and the United States on 12-18 December. He will go to New York,

Washington, and Los Angeles. He is scheduled to meet President George Bush on 17 December. [passage omitted]

Banker Says U.S. Retaliation May Hurt Economy

BK2811073891 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Nov 91 p B1

[Text] Despite the rosy economic outlook for Thailand in 1992, the executive chairman of Bangkok Bank pointed to a number of risk factors which may affect the country's performance next year.

Speaking to an annual conference held at Thammasat University yesterday, Amnuai Wirawan said the U.S. threat to retaliate against Thai exports, the new government's economic policy and underutilization of production capacity would combine to make Thailand's economy vulnerable.

Although Amnuai was optimistic that Washington would drop its case against Thailand following amendment of Thai legislation to protect intellectual property rights, he said retaliatory tariffs would erode Thai exports' competitiveness in the U.S. market.

The U.S. has until the middle of next month to decide whether it will retaliate against Thailand for what it calls inadequate and ineffective copyright protection for American films and musical recordings.

Moreover, the attitude of the world community towards the new government will influence Thailand's economic rating and foreign investment.

Thailand's competitiveness will hinge upon its ability to move into production of higher value-added products.

Olan Chaiprawat, senior executive vice president of Siam Commercial Bank, did not expect the government policies to produce the desired results in the private sector next year as other panelists at the seminar envisaged.

Nor did he expect the world economic recovery in 1992 to brighten Thai economic prospects and boost exports in the near future, saying it will take at least three to five years to see the effects of the recovery in Thailand.

Suphachai Phanitchapak, president of Thai Military Bank, recommended that businesses convert their baht earnings into U.S. dollars, which should emerge as the most stable currency compared to the Japanese yen and the German mark.

He predicted that the U.S. economy would pick up next year due to a cut in the Federal Reserve's discount rate—from 6.5 per cent to 4.5 per cent—and massive spending for the presidential election.

It might be possible for the U.S. to reduce the discount rate again next year to stimulate a receding economy, he noted.

Meanwhile, Thai financial authorities next year will have to keep inflation under control.

Thailand Willing To Host Cambodian SNC Meeting

*BK2811132891 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 1200 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek said today that Khieu Samphan was brought to Bangkok yesterday after being attacked by indignant Cambodians in Phnom Penh. He said the incident has forced postponement of the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting, which was scheduled for 4 December. Asked if Cambodia asked Thailand for any assistance concerning the incident, the spokesman said Thailand has not been approached by any party and that if asked, Thailand is ready to render assistance to any party because Thailand wants the peace process to continue for the benefit of all concerned.

Asked if the physical attack on the Khmer Rouge leader would anger his followers and cause them to resume the armed struggle, the spokesman said he does not think that would be the case because none of the Cambodian factions is receiving any arms or materiel support from former foreign backers. In any event, the SNC will have to try to reconcile with the Khmer Rouge because the Khmer Rouge is part of the SNC. The spokesman said Thailand has not been asked to convene an SNC meeting in its territory, adding that Thailand will be pleased to arrange it if asked by the Cambodians.

Deputy Minister on Hosting SNC

*BK2911153191 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in Thai 1200 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Discussing the meeting of the four Cambodian factions, or the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, Deputy Foreign Minister Wichian Wattanakhun said that, as far as he knew, Prince Sihanouk would arrive in Thailand on 30 November.

He said Thailand will have to accommodate the four Cambodian factions while meeting again since they cannot meet in their own country. Wichian said failure to help the Cambodian factions solve their problem would mean that Thailand's burden would also remain unsettled. He noted that the situation was already pointing to a settlement. If the Cambodian factions could hold a meeting here, they might reach an agreement on guidelines for future meetings. He said it would be better if the United Nations could send more officials into Cambodia for protection of all parties. This would also facilitate the repatriation of Cambodian refugees from the Thai border camps. He said Thailand will have to bear the burden without end if there is no solution to the Cambodian problem. Thailand also wants to see an end to clashes at the border.

Government Supports SRV Joining ASEAN

*BK2911033091 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network
in English 0000 GMT 29 Nov 91*

[Text] Thailand will support Vietnam to become an ASEAN member should Vietnam apply to join the Southeast Asian grouping, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin confirmed in a recent interview given to reporters.

Minister Asa said that so far Vietnam has not made a move to join ASEAN. Thailand, however, stands ready to support to that country so as to extend the ASEAN umbrella to include all countries in the region.

The foreign minister said that Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun will be pursuing trade and investment matters during his visit to Japan during 8-11 December.

The emperor of Japan will give a banquet in honor of the prime minister and his party. Prime Minister Anan is also scheduled to hold talks with his Japanese counterpart and other business leaders in Japan.

The visit to the United States, meanwhile, will have to be postponed for the moment as scheduling on both sides has not been finalized.

Vietnam

Developments in Cambodian Situation Reported

SNC Urges Foreign Support

*BK2811110091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English
1000 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] The Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] called for foreign support to create favorable conditions for the implementation of the Paris peace accord on Cambodia. This was said in a statement of the secretary of SNC during the session on Monday, 25 November, to discuss the peace agreement.

Meanwhile, according to the French news agency AFP [AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE], Prince Sihanouk met on Wednesday, 27 November, with Son Sann and the head of the UN Mission in Cambodia to inform them that efforts have been made by Cambodia to implement the peace accord.

The meeting took place while hundreds of angry Cambodians stormed the residence of Khieu Samphan, the head of the Khmer Rouge.

Also on Wednesday, the British News Agency REUTERS reported that Prince Sihanouk called on the Thai Government to organize a meeting among all Cambodian sides. The proposal was sent to Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun after Khieu Samphan and Son Sen were forced to flee Phnom Penh by the Cambodians. The Thai Prime Minister said that he will consider the proposal.

It is reported that the Phnom Penh army and Sihanouk's guerillas have signed an agreement on coordination and cooperation. This military agreement will be signed after the setting up of a political alliance.

Earlier on Tuesday, 26 November, Premier Hun Sen said in Phnom Penh that Ranariddh was his deputy premier.

Mob's Attack 'Internal Affair'

*BK2811152891 Hong Kong AFP in English 1101 GMT
28 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 28 (AFP)—Vietnam, whose troops drove Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Rouge out of Phnom Penh in 1979, described Thursday as an "internal affair" the attempt by a mob to lynch him when he went back.

"It's an internal affair of Cambodia," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said when asked about the attack and its implications for the peace process. "The State of Cambodia has made statements on the issue. Vietnam, for its part, wants Cambodia to have peace for its national reconstruction."

Vietnam's troops drove the genocidal Khmer Rouge and its figurehead leader, Khieu Samphan, out of Phnom Penh in 1979 and installed the State of Cambodia Government.

Khieu Samphan tried to return Wednesday to represent his faction on the Supreme National Council (SNC), a reconciliation body formed by the rival Cambodian factions under a United Nations-brokered peace agreement.

He was forced to flee bleeding back to Bangkok after being attacked by a crowd.

News of the attack, reported Wednesday by the Cambodian news agency SPK, was immediately reproduced by the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY. Official newspapers reported the incident Thursday briefly and without comment.

Hanoi on Wednesday announced the appointment of a senior Foreign Ministry official, Tran Huy Chuong as ambassador to the SNC, underscoring the importance Vietnam places on relations with the SNC in the wake of the October 23 Cambodian peace treaty.

Possible Impact of Attack Viewed

*BK2911025491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 91*

[Text] According to foreign sources, after being attacked by a mob following his return to Phnom Penh on 27 November, Khieu Samphan, head of the Khmer Rouge, had to be flown back to Bangkok on the same day aboard a Cambodian airlines aircraft and was taken by the Thai army to an unknown area in Bangkok.

Many observers believed that Khieu Samphan's return to Bangkok may jeopardize the peace agreement on Cambodia. They expressed concern for the working ability of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC).

Official Named as Envoy to SNC

*BK2711163191 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT
27 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 27 (AFP)—Vietnam has named Tran Huy Chuong, the director of the Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia department, to serve as ambassador to Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), officials said Wednesday.

The designation of such a senior official underscores the importance Hanoi is placing on relations with the SNC following the October 23 Cambodian peace treaty, observers here said. Vietnam occupied Cambodia from 1979 to 1989.

Chuong, 62, a career diplomat, was ambassador to Indonesia from 1984 to 1990 and earlier served as counsellor at the Vietnamese Embassy in the Philippines.

He accompanied Premier Vo Van Kiet on a recent tour of Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore aimed at boosting political and economic relations with those countries in the wake of the Cambodian accord.

Hanoi's previous ambassador in Phnom Penh, Ngo Dien, was accredited to the Hun Sen government installed by Vietnamese troops in 1979.

Dien left the Cambodian capital on November 13, the day before former resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned to head the SNC.

Kiet met Dien on Monday and congratulated him on his 12 years of service in Cambodia, where he wielded considerable influence with the Vietnamese-backed government.

"The Vietnamese people will do all they can to continue to develop their relations with the Cambodian people in line with the desire of both for peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region and the world," Wednesday's official press quoted Kiet as saying. Chuong was also present at the meeting.

The SNC, composed of six representatives of Premier Hun Sen's government and six from the resistance factions, is internationally recognized as representing Cambodian sovereignty.

The peace pact calls for the SNC to meet in Phnom Penh to advise United Nations officials, arriving to keep the peace and steer Cambodia through general elections in 1993.

But the future of the SNC was called into question Wednesday when mobs tried to lynch Khmer Rouge representative Khieu Samphan when he returned to

Phnom Penh for the first time since his genocidal faction was driven from power in 1979.

Cambodian army troops evacuated Khieu Samphan to the airport to be flown back to Bangkok, leaving the SNC one short of the quorum it needs to make decisions.

SNC Envoy Presents Credentials

BK2911135391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Editorial report] The Voice of Vietnam reported that on 28 November, Comrade Tran Huy Chuong, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the SRV to the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC], presented his credentials to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, SNC Chairman at the Khemarin Palace.

It says the credential presentation ceremony took place solemnly and was attended by Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia and SNC member.

Following the ceremony, Prince Sihanouk had cordial talks with Ambassador Tran Huy Chuong who conveyed the greetings and wishes of Chairman Vo Chi Cong and other Vietnamese leaders to him, according to the source.

Prince Sihanouk asked the ambassador to convey his thanks to Chairman Vo Chi Cong for having promptly sent an ambassador to the SNC. He also sent his greetings and health wishes to Chairman Vo Chi Cong and other Vietnamese leaders.

Thailand To Support Vietnam's Joining ASEAN

BK2811131091 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin said Thailand will support Vietnam to become a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN].

The Thai Foreign Minister affirmed that Thailand will give priority to nations in the region to join ASEAN.

Russian Official on Economic, Commercial Ties

BK2911080391 Hanoi VNA in French 0542 GMT 29 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA 29 Nov—The Russian Federation supports the consolidation of the existing relations of friendship with Vietnam and the promotion of cooperation, particularly in the economic and commercial fields.

This was stated by Russian Deputy Foreign Minister G.F. Kounatze when receiving SRV Charge d'Affaires to the USSR Doan Thang on 27 November.

The deputy minister said that rumors circulated by radios and the press to the effect that the Moscow Soviet had decided to remove the memorial to President Ho Chi Minh were absolutely wrong.

"The position of the Government of the Russian Federation is to retain the monument. The Russian people have always held President Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Vietnamese people and a great world figure, in great esteem" said Deputy Minister G.F. Kounatze.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Departing Indonesian Envoy

BK2711154191 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov.27—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here on Nov. 26 Indonesian Ambassador to Vietnam Aswismarmo who paid a farewell visit to the Vietnamese leader after concluding his term of office in Vietnam.

Vo Van Kiet highly valued the ambassador's active and effective contributions to the enhancement and development of the traditional friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two countries. He expressed his belief that these relations would continue to be strengthened in the interest of the two peoples and of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

For his part, the Indonesian diplomat thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for having helped him to fulfill his noble mission.

Joint Venture Set Up With Malaysian Banks

BK2711150691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 Nov 91

[Text] A joint venture between the Vietnam Bank for Investment and Development and the Public Bank (Beaheart) Malaysia will be set up here and start operation early next year.

The joint bank, named VID-Public Bank, will have two offices, one in Hanoi and the other in Ho Chi Minh City. VID-Public Bank has an authorized capital of 10 million U.S. dollars, equally shared by both parties.

The bank will create favorable conditions for Malaysian investors and businessmen in their operation in Vietnam.

Financial Protocol Signed With Poland 26 Nov

BK2711154391 Hanoi VNA in English 1345 GMT 27 Nov 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 27—A protocol on the readjustment of mutual obligations by the transferable rouble was signed here yesterday between Vietnam and Poland.

The signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Commerce and Tourism Le Kim Lang and Polish Vice Minister of Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries (Andrzej Budzinski).

The two sides also discussed the direction for economic and commercial cooperation in the coming period.

France To Grant 95 Million Francs Aid for 1991

*BK2711154991 Hanoi VNA in English 1400 GMT
27 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 27—A Vietnam-France financial protocol for 1991 and a covenant on its implementation were signed here today.

The documents were reached after two-day talks on Nov. 26 and 27 between a Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by Mai Ky, vice-chairman of the Vietnam State Planning Commission, and a French Government economic delegation led by Dov Zerah, deputy general director of the French Treasury.

Under the protocol, the French Government will grant 95 million French francs as aid to Vietnam for the 1991 financial year, of which 50 million are for industrial projects, 25 million for water supply projects as well as the production of concrete water pipes, and the rest for personnel training.

Hanoi Hosts Roundtable Conference on Mining

*BK2711081791 Hanoi VNA in English 0606 GMT
27 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 27—An international roundtable conference 'Mining Law and Investment Promotion' was held here on Nov. 25 by the Ministry of Heavy Industry with ESCAP's [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's] assistance.

Present were Ms. Ngo Ba Thanh, director of the National Assembly's law commission; Le Dinh Qui and Pham Quoc Tuong, Deputy Ministers of Heavy Industry; Tran Dong, Deputy Minister of Justice; Nguyen Mai, deputy director of the state committee for cooperation and investment; Australian and Belgium ambassadors here; representatives of TDCD [expansion unknown], UNDP [United Nations Development Program], ESCAP and over 50 directors-general as well as representatives of major mining companies from Australia, Belgium, France, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, Britain, Myanmar [Burma].

The participants discussed the draft mining law and sub-law documents compiled by Canadian and Vietnamese lawyers, Vietnam's mineral potentials and development strategy foreign investment in mineral exploitation and processing. They also discussed measures to promote investment in Vietnam and cooperation among foreign mining companies.

Do Muoi Addresses Haiphong Congress 18 Nov

*BK2311141991 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network
in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 19 Nov 91*

[Report on the 18 November opening of the 10th second-round congress of the Haiphong Municipal Party Organization—Do Muoi's speech is partly recorded]

[Summary] The 10th second-round party organization congress of Haiphong municipality was opened on 8 November.

"Attending the congress were 427 delegates representing more than 70,000 party members of the municipality. Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi also attended and addressed the congress."

The congress heard Comrade Le Danh Xuong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Haiphong municipal party committee, read a report of the 9th Municipal Party Executive Committee.

The report pointed out that "over the past five years, the municipality has experimented with renovating its mechanism of management over state-run economic units and agricultural cooperatives and over pricing, finance, and banking and its efforts have produced some initial successes. Especially, besides the three economic programs, the municipality has broadened its external economic relations. As a large seaport of our country, Haiphong has taken many measures to increase various fields of its activities such as trade, tourism, support service, capital construction, and urban administration. Delegates also pointed out many residual problems to be solved. For instance, agricultural growth has become stunted; the result of aquacultural farming remains low; the source of export products is still small in number and not stable, and the situation of industrial and small-industry production is still beset with difficulties. The delegates also heard and discussed the orientations and tasks to be carried out by Haiphong municipality during the five-year period from 1991-95."

Addressing the opening session of the congress, "Comrade Do Muoi profoundly analyzed the socioeconomic situation and other fields of activity which the party organization, the army, and the people of Haiphong municipality have carried out as part of their efforts to implement various party resolutions. The comrade pointed out: We have not spent much time—only five years—implementing the renovation initiated by our party. Despite numerous shortcomings and weaknesses, the Haiphong party organization has attained many initial yet important successes, thus creating conditions for successive, more favorable, and tremendous developments.

"The comrade hailed the Haiphong party organization for having concentrated constantly and firmly on carrying out economic renovation. It has gradually renovated the organization of its economic system and the modus operandi of its political system, has firmly maintained its political and social stability, and has, therefore, created favorable conditions and premises for the maintenance and development of the renovation undertaking.

"The comrade also pointed out the reasons for certain difficulties the Haiphong party organization has encountered in guiding the implementation of its socioeconomic task, especially in carrying out industrial and

agricultural production and in urban administration. The party organization has also failed to involve itself deeply in studying ways to renovate the party's leadership methods applied at each echelon and in each type of organization at the grass roots."

Touching on some socioeconomic issues to be solved by Haiphong in the forthcoming period, Comrade Do Muoi said:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] "Dear comrades: To ensure the successful implementation of those tasks and objectives already set forth by the municipal party organization, it is necessary to take into account various basic factors which may have an impact on the process of development: For instance, many new advantages have emerged at a time when the international situation is developing in a very complex fashion. And, despite those initial, very important successes achieved in our national renovation undertaking, we have not yet been able to tide ourselves over our socioeconomic crisis.

"As the country's third largest port city, Haiphong has maintained its multifaceted relations with Hanoi capital as well as with various provinces in the Red River Delta. It has also served as a first-contact point in various fields when our country first opened itself to the outside world. Natural resources of Haiphong are abundant and diverse and its latent potential is great. However, they have yet to be fully unexploited. The city's unharmonious and imperfect infrastructure built hundreds of years ago is deteriorating seriously.

"I urge you, comrades, to pay adequate attention to the two following issues:

"First, as the city is geographically situated in the same place with Haiphong port—the country's largest seaport—, Haiphong should continue to modernize itself. With its existing material bases, Haiphong port is now capable of increasing its annual cargo handling capability up to 4-5 million metric tons without needing much investment. You, comrades, can be assured that once the port attains its annual cargo handling capacity of 5 million metric tons, it will certainly be able to help boost the city's economic growth."

"Together with Quang Ninh port, Haiphong port will certainly be able to help create thriving business operations for the Red River Delta, covering Hanoi capital and certain northern mountain provinces. Of course, the responsibility for this task is rested not only with Haiphong municipality but also with various sectors, ministries, and the central government—the Council of Ministers. This will involve efforts to search for markets, increase the volume of exports-imports traffic through the port, and invest in grass-roots establishments. Efforts must be made to overcome all difficulties if we are to make the city strong politically.

"Second, it is necessary to develop the glorious tradition of the port city. In combat, the party organization, the army, and the people of Haiphong municipality have

once had the honor of being awarded the Loyalty, Bravery, and Determined-To-Win titles by Uncle Ho. In the renovation process, Haiphong has once taken the lead in building the new managerial mechanism, namely the system of handing out contracts for products in agriculture. This tradition should be multiplied and developed more vigorously under the renovation process initiated by our party.

"I am pleased with the way you, comrades, have raised questions in the above-mentioned report. Proceeding from analyzing the specific situation and the capabilities of the municipality, you have set forth many tasks and norms. You, comrades, should remember the lesson you have learned at the ninth congress of the municipal party organization at which I was also present. Almost all the criteria set forth by the congress were not attained. In examining the reasons for this failure, there are many objective pretexts which one may use to justify his judgment. However, from a subjective point of view, we must admit that our ability to analyze and foresee the situation at that time was poor. This was because we were subjective and acted rashly when it came to dividing and taking up the targeted tasks set forth by the congress.

"Learning from this lesson, from this congress onward, you, comrades, should involve yourselves deeper in adequately analyzing capabilities and practical measures while formulating and implementing those tasks and objectives set forth by yourselves.

"While formulating the tasks and objectives for various economic sectors, it is necessary to pay attention to defining economic structures in a practically rational fashion. The rational balance between economic structures should not be decided by our subjective will but rather by objective conditions. Therefore, the economic structure of a locality should not be apishly patterned after the national-level economic structure. The economic structure of one locality should also not be the same as that of another. From my perspective, failure to correctly and clearly define the municipality's economic structure coupled with objective difficulties and subjective restrictions in the process of switching from one structure to another are the reasons for the agricultural production of Haiphong to become stunted and for its industrial, small-industry, and handicraft production to become stagnant or declining.

"I favor the view that the goal for economic development of Haiphong for the next five years and for the ensuing years is to develop itself industrially, agriculturally, and in terms of fishery, support service, trade, and tourism. In leadership, you, comrades, should pay specific attention to the economic structures between various sectors themselves, between the central and local levels, between production and support services, between the sector that manufactures production means and that turns out commodities, between the sector that manufactures export-oriented goods and that makes commodities for domestic consumption."

"Here I want to raise a question: Is it right that Haiphong's goal is to use exports as its main economic objective? Haiphong is a city with its external economic strengths. The city's export-import business turnover was once rated fairly high. Of late, the export-import business in Haiphong has continued to grow but slowly, even more slowly than in other localities. Haiphong should develop its strengths if it is to create a wider range of goods such as aquatic, industrial, and agricultural products and increase its shipping business. Meanwhile, it should broaden its economic integration and joint ventures with various provinces, especially with those in the Red River Delta and in the northern mountain region in order to boost exports." [end Do Muoi recording]

"Finally, Comrade Do Muoi emphatically said: In the renovation process, the party should strive to improve its knowledge. Only through this can the party fulfill its leadership mandate toward the nation. The administration at various levels should promptly improve its managerial capability, put social activities into order, and maintain law enforcement.

"Corruption and bureaucratism—the two existing serious illnesses—have inconvenienced the people. So many complaints have been uttered about this.

"In the period ahead, led by the party, the administration at various levels should strive to act more resolutely, positively, and drastically and should formulate plans and steps to deal with corruption and bureaucratism in our government apparatus because these have greatly inconvenienced the people.

"Mass organizations should renovate themselves both organizationally and in terms of their activities so they can truly contribute to promoting democracy among the people and renewing the society and can serve the legitimate interests of the people."

TAP CHI CONG SAN Nov Issue Reviewed

*BK2711104791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Nov 91*

[Summary] Under the section "The Seventh Party Congress—Theory and Practice," the journal begins with an article entitled "October Revolution Is Shining Forever" by Vu Hien in connection with the 74th anniversary of the October Revolution, saying that this year the October Revolution was celebrated in a very special situation.

"In the Soviet Union and East Europe, the socialist system has collapsed, many communist parties have disintegrated, and the administration in various localities has been taken over by opposition forces. In the Soviet press, there have emerged many articles smearing the the October Revolution and viewing this event as a mistake and an irrational and utopist revolution that has held back the growth of human society. Meanwhile, the

West has been fascinated with many allegations such as socialism is finished, the October Revolution has been eliminated, and so forth.

"It can be said that since the success of the October Revolution, this has been the heaviest and most saddening setback for communist parties, for peoples in socialist countries, and for progressive forces in the world."

The article then analyzes the objective and subjective reasons for the crumbling of a large number of fruitful gains directly brought about by the October Revolution and rejects those allegations incriminating the October Revolution and seeing the current situation as the end of socialism. Finally, the article cites some lessons drawn from the afore-mentioned analysis. These lessons are:

1. The lesson about principles: It is necessary to avoid both extremes, namely inflexible application of principles and the tendency to dissassociate oneself from principles.
2. The lesson about renovation: Renovation should be correctly and creatively oriented and be carried out in a stable—not anarchic—situation.
3. The lesson about vigilance: It is necessary to be constantly vigilant—against our political and ideological foes; against belligerent and reactionary forces; and against our own illness associated with our ruling power and our bureaucratism, corruption, and communist haughtiness.

Next is an article by Nguyen Dang Quang entitled "Marxism Is at the Turn of the Present Era," saying that "it has become a common practice that every time the revolutionary movement is met with difficulties, commits a mistake, or suffers a temporary setback while capitalism is proceeding toward stability and development, there will emerge an offensive wave launched against Marxism; for instance, attempts are being made to declare this doctrine outdated and bankrupt. Such a situation is now repeating itself. This time the crux of the problem is that besides those traditional opponents of Marxism, certain communist parties and not a few number of Marxists have also bluntly announced their decision to renounce this doctrine, regarding it as outdated and a cause for the failure of the socialist movement."

The article theoretically rejects many arguments such as Marxism is turning into a vestige of history and is an ideology that bears an unscientifically religious character. "As Marxism is already over 100 years old and as today scientific development is ten times greater than in the era of Marx, our party should not use this ideological doctrine and should not cling to Marxism any longer. According to the author, the crisis, disintegration, and collapse of the socialist system are not due to the flaws of Marxism. Of course, Marxism also has its own historical restrictions."

This is followed by an article by Lam Son, an associate doctor in economics of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. The article, entitled "Lenin With the 1921 Crisis in Russia," says that Lenin's skills to tide his Russia over the 1921 crisis have inspired us greatly in resolving various socioeconomic problems at present in order to bail our country out of its crisis in the advance toward socialism.

This section ends with an article entitled "The Coherence of the Political System" by Tran Dinh Huynh, deputy head of the Institute of Party Building under the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, saying that with a political system like the one in our country at present, we can only maintain the coherence of the political system under the following three conditions: 1) Not to make absolute the position or role of any member in the system; 2) Affirm the leading role of the communist party and place the state power under the control of the people; and 3) Every member organization of this system should first of all be democratically organized.

Found under the "Studies and Exchange of Views" section are:

1. An article by Luong Son dealing with the need to ensure social justice in the market economy;
2. An article by Nguyen The, a candidate doctor in economics, analyzing the reasons why U.S. dollar has increased in value and discussing ways to resolve this situation;
3. An article by Bui Ngoc Trinh entitled "Poor People in the Rural Area and the National Program Against Food

Shortage and Poverty," calling for more nationwide efforts to translate the program into reality.

The "Ideas and Experience" section carries the following articles:

1. "State Leadership, a Fundamental Function of the Party," by Pham Van Quynh, a specialist of the Institute of Party Building under the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, on the need to improve the administrative knowledge of party members working in the government to enable the party to effectively exercise its leadership over the state;
2. "Educate Students Ethically," by Le Trung Chan, dealing with declining ethics teaching efforts of various schools in the country;
3. "The Grass-Roots Administration With Land Management Work" by Mai Xuan Yen of the Land General Department, on how to solve land disputes.

"The forum" section introduces a seminar on literary development held by the literary staff of TAP CHI CONG SAN on 27 November 1991.

Under "The World—Problems and Events," there are many articles, including: a) an article by Trinh Tat Dat of Vietnam Institute of Social Science discussing the building of special economic zones in certain East European countries; b) an article by Truong Van Giau on how small-scale production and businesses have continued to occupy an important position in the U.S. economy and society.

Found in the "Through Foreign Publications" Section is an article by an editor of the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA critical of the dissolution of the CPSU.

Australia

Evans on Khieu Samphan Attack, Peace Outlook

BK2811063691 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Gareth Evans, says it is premature to claim the Cambodian peace process is at risk after the attack on Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan. Senator Evans says that with Cambodia, there will continue to be problems of a similar kind and that everyone will learn from the experience.

[Begin Evans recording] There is, of course, going to be a degree of fragility in the whole set of inter-relationships between the parties within Cambodia, particularly before the full UN force arrives. But I honestly think it is highly unlikely that this will presage any fundamental retreat back into civil war or anything like that. Certainly the Chinese and other key players outside the country are not going to be any way deterred from continuing with the peace process as a result of these events. [end recording]

Fiji

Deficit Budget Cuts Taxes, Stresses Exports

BK2611125591 Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT
26 Nov 91

[Text] Suva, Nov 26 (AFP)—A deficit budget, cutting taxes, giving export incentives and reducing controls and regulations was announced here Tuesday by Fiji Finance Minister Josevata Kamikamica.

Kamikamica said Fiji was trying to emulate the successful economies of Southeast Asia by "pursuing similar export-led, private sector-based growth."

"Market-oriented, export-oriented, and efficient policies hold the key to success," he said.

Kamikamica said the budget, the last before general elections set down for next year, was aimed at making the economy more competitive internationally.

"The taxation reform announced today is the last fundamental component of government's comprehensive economic reform strategy aimed at steering the economy along the path of sustained growth," he said.

Kamikamica said Fiji has much to learn from the economic successes of Asia.

"Korea had an average per capita income less than half our own five years before our independence (in 1970)," Kamikamica said, adding: "It now has a per capita income of about three times our level."

"Taiwan also had an average income per person significantly below ours in 1965, and now has one almost five times our level," he said.

Kamikamica's budgeted expenditure for 1992 is 686.6 million Fiji dollars (464 million U.S.) against estimated revenue of 611.7 million dollars (413 million U.S.), resulting in a gross deficit of 74.9 million dollars (51 million U.S.).

After adjustment for loan repayments, the net deficit will be 22.5 million dollars (15 million U.S.), or one percent of gross domestic product (GDP).

Tax concessions include the abolition of the 25-year-old basic tax of 2.5 percent of total income, the abolition of tax on pensions, and lifting of income tax threshold from 3,000 dollars to 4,500 dollars (3,000 U.S.), which frees nearly 20,000 people from paying tax.

Income tax was lowered to a maximum uniform rate of 35 percent.

The adoption of a new 10-percent value added tax (VAT) in July next year will be matched by a corresponding 10 percent reduction in customs and excise duties on many goods.

The deregulation of the economy continues with protection being lifted on more locally manufactured goods.

Exporters have been freed of any minimum local value added criteria.

Concession will be given to all companies whose exports exceed 30 percent of their total input, with a minimum of 10,000 dollars (6,700 U.S.), regardless of any local value added content.

"We have removed excessive controls and regulations to encourage risk-taking, effort, efficiency and productivity," Kamikamica said.

"Industries must be efficient and competitive to take advantage of world market opportunities," he said, adding:

"Private sector businesses must therefore be exposed to competition from overseas and provide incentives to increase efficiency."

New Zealand

French Envoy Leaves for Paris for Consultations

BK2811070691 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 91

[Text] France's ambassador to New Zealand, Gabriele de Bellescize, is returning to Paris for consultations with the French Government. Ms. de Bellescize's departure from Wellington was announced in a brief statement issued by the French Embassy but no other details were given.

Last Saturday, Swiss police arrested a French, Gerald Andries, who is wanted on a murder charge in connection with the blowing up of the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland in 1985. New Zealand authorities are still considering whether to apply for Mr. Andries' extradition to stand trial.

The trial [words indistinct] in New Zealand of two other French secret agents in connection to the bombing led to a major rift in relations between France and New Zealand.

